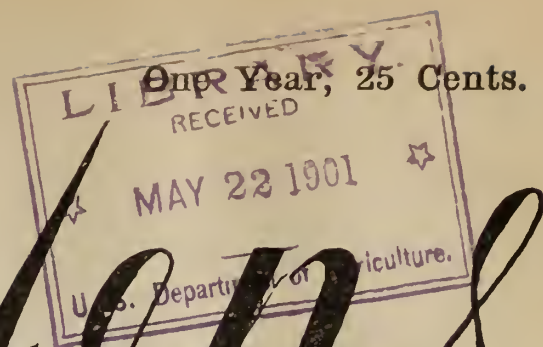


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A FEW HENS

THE POULTRY PAPER FOR BEGINNERS.

VOL. 4.

BOSTON, MASS., MAY 15, 1901.

NO. 11.

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EDITORIAL HINTS.

Feed well.
Energy wins.
Spring fever?
Don't inbreed.
Don't get lazy.
Welcome, May.
Feed regularly.
Delightful May.
Don't be jealous.
Keep up courage.
Don't be a loafer.
Work with a will.
Don't cross breed.
Plenty of broodies.
Poultry for health.
Next, look for lice.
Get out of the ruts.
Study and practice.
Improve your stock.
Set the broody hens.
Take aim—then fire.
How are the chicks?
Now for hot weather.
Don't laugh at others.
Keep up your interest.
Keep poultry for profit.
There's money in hens.
Kindness is appreciated.
Make the work pleasant.
Mind your own business.
Lazy men have lazy hens.
Now for cool and comfort.
Helter-skelter is a failure.
A late Spring for hatching.
Beware of the neighbor's cat.
Have an interest in your work.
May is a good hatching month.
Don't kill a theory with a theory

Experimental Farm Notes.

White Wyandotte Hen No. 4 Still in the Lead—Rhode Island Reds Bunching Together and Trying Hard for First Place—The Highest Number of Eggs Laid as a Pullet, to April 1, 1900, was 43 Eggs; as Hens 59 has Been Reached—General Notes and Comments.

Up to April 1, 1900, the highest record was 43 eggs, laid by a White Plymouth Rock pullet, No. 77.

The highest record this year belongs to White Wyandotte hen No. 4, which laid 59 eggs.

Last year to date, only three pullets laid more than 39 eggs. This year 25 hens laid between 41 and 59 eggs each.

A study of the individual record this month shows great gains over last year, and those who thought the hens on A FEW HENS' Experimental Farm were only ordinary layers will find that they have been greatly mistaken.

During the month of March, the following number of hens of each pen were laying:

Pen No. 0	7
1	14
2	16
3	9
4	14
5	13
6	15
7	11
8	12
9	15
Miscellaneous	4

Total, 130

A gain of 25 layers over last month, and 35 less than the corresponding month last year.

The above table represents the following number of layers of each breed:

Brahmas	56
Wyandottes	42
White Plymouth Rocks	15
Barred Plymouth Rocks	12
Rhode Island Reds	11

During the month the following number of eggs were laid:

B. P. Rocks, 12 head, 208 eggs; average	17.4
R. I. Reds, 11 head, 189 eggs; average	17.2
W. P. Rocks, 15 head, 239 eggs; average	15.14
Wyandottes, 42 head, 599 eggs; average	14.11
Brahmas, 56 head, 611 eggs; average	10.51

The highest number of eggs we gathered in one day, during the month of March, was 87; the lowest number 47.

The highest number of Brahma eggs received in one day was 28; the lowest number 14.

The highest number of Wyandotte eggs received in one day was 27; the lowest number 12.

The highest number of White Plymouth Rock eggs received in one day was 13; the lowest number 1.

The highest number of Rhode Island Red eggs received in one day was 9; the lowest number 3.

The highest number of Barred Plymouth Rock eggs received in one day was 9; the lowest number 4.

The standing of individual layers is as follows (from January 1 to April 1):

No. 4, White Wyandotte	59 eggs
84, Rhode Island Red	58
17, White Wyandotte	57
91, Rhode Island Red	53
82, " " "	52
86, " " "	52
94, " " "	52
192, White Wyandotte	52
196, " " "	52
43, " " "	51
163, White Wonder	51
112, Barred Plymouth Rock	51
14, White Wyandotte	50
41, " " "	50
16, " " "	46
100, Barred Plymouth Rock	46
171, White Wyandotte	45
47, Light Brahma	45
117, White Wonder	44
95, Rhode Island Red	44
13, White Wyandotte	43
38, " " "	43
61, White Plymouth Rock	42
15, White Wyandotte	41
15, Light Brahma	41
40, White Plymouth Rock	39
52, " " "	39
93, Rhode Island Red	39
122, " " "	39
103, Barred Plymouth Rock	38
Silver Wyandotte	38
186, White Wyandotte	38
11, " " "	37
66, White Plymouth Rock	37
61, Light Brahma	37
67, " " "	37
9, " " "	37
43, " " "	36
102, Barred Plymouth Rock	35
88, Rhode Island Red	35
105, Barred Plymouth Rock	33
35, White Wyandotte	33
109, " " "	33
32, Light Brahma	33
79, White Plymouth Rock	32
104, Barred Plymouth Rock	32

No. 22, White Wyandotte.....	32 eggs
98, " ".....	32
13, " ".....	32
2, " ".....	31
22, Light Brahma.....	31
92, Rhode Island Red.....	30
26, White Wyandotte.....	29
83, " ".....	29
17, Light Brahma.....	28
34, White Wyandotte.....	28
68, White Plymouth Rock.....	27
White Leghorn.....	26
21, Light Brahma.....	26
16, " ".....	26
59, " ".....	26
81, " ".....	25
18, " ".....	25
59, " ".....	25
46, " ".....	25
30, White Wyandotte.....	25
73, White Plymouth Rock.....	25
85, " ".....	25
59, " ".....	25
149, Barred Plymouth Rock.....	24
165, " ".....	24
29, White Wyandotte.....	24
7, " ".....	23
14, Light Brahma.....	23
36, " ".....	23
75, White Plymouth Rock.....	23
173, White Wyandotte.....	22
23, " ".....	22
190, " ".....	22
13, Light Brahma.....	22
19, " ".....	22
68, " ".....	22
6, " ".....	22
54, " ".....	20
58, " ".....	20
3, White Wyandotte.....	20
6, " ".....	20
195, " ".....	20
102, Barred Plymouth Rock.....	20
71, Light Brahma.....	20
25, " ".....	20
77, White Plymouth Rock.....	19
45, White Wyandotte.....	19
52, Light Brahma.....	19
56, " ".....	18
28, White Wyandotte.....	18
71, White Plymouth Rock.....	17
34, Light Brahma.....	17
44, " ".....	16
5, " ".....	16
41, " ".....	15
144, Barred Plymouth Rock.....	15

* * *

The highest individual egg record for the month belongs to Barred Plymouth Rock pullet (Watmore) No. 102, she having laid 24 eggs. Other good individual records for the month are as follows: No. 17, White Wyandotte; Nos. 112 and 100, Barred Plymouth Rock; and No. 61, White Plymouth Rock, 22 eggs each. No. 46, Light Brahma; No. 4, White Wyandotte; and No. 68, White Plymouth Rock, 21 eggs each. No. 36, Light Brahma; Nos. 195 and 11, White Wyandotte; No. 84, Rhode Island Red; Nos. 105 and 101 Barred Plymouth Rock; and Nos. 52, 79, and 75, White Plymouth Rock, 20 eggs each.

The total number of eggs laid on the farm during March was 2,047, being a gain of 1,113 over amount laid last month, and 166 more than was laid in the corresponding month of 1900.

During March the highest price we received for eggs was 18 cents a dozen; lowest, 16 cents; average, 17 cents.

Prize Egg Contest.

Big Success of A FEW HENS' Prize Egg Contest, in Which 17 States and Nova Scotia were Represented—Methods of Packing, Color of Eggs, etc., Fully Explained.

The Prize Egg Contest on A FEW HENS' Experimental Farm was a decided success. In the struggle, seventeen States and Nova Scotia were rep-

resented, and the quality of the goods entered were of the very best.

Following are a few notes taken of the different packages as they arrived:

No. 1. Barred Plymouth Rock. Entered by Wm. Watmore, Moorestown, N. J. Eggs packed in a splint basket, with cloth cover. Each egg wrapped in excelsior. None broken.

No. 2. Silver Wyandotte and Single Comb Rhode Island Red. Entered by William H. Welsh, Wayne, Pa. Eggs packed in a splint basket, cloth cover. Each egg wrapped in paper and placed in pasteboard partitions, then wrapped with paper and surrounded with excelsior. None broken.

No. 3. Single Comb White Leghorn. Entered by S. Sear, Williamsport, Pa. Eggs packed in a box, wrapped in heavy paper, and no handle to box. Each egg wrapped in excelsior. None broken.

No. 4. White Wyandotte. Entered by Robert Atkins, Esopus-on-Hudson, N. Y. Eggs packed in a Eyrie egg box. None broken.

No. 5. White Wyandotte. Entered by F. C. Doig, Buffalo, N. Y. Eggs packed in a Eyrie egg box. None broken.

No. 6. Single Comb Buff Leghorn. Entered by E. T. Perkins, Saco, Maine. Eggs packed in box, with pasteboard partitions, and surrounded with excelsior. Four broken.

No. 7. Single Comb Black Minorca. Entered by A. L. Graves, Wells River, Vermont. Eggs packed in spice box with handle. Each egg wrapped in tissue paper and surrounded with sawdust. Two broken.

No. 8. Single Comb Brown Leghorn. Entered by H. F. Evans, DeHaven, Pa. Eggs packed in small box, sealed, with pasteboard partitions. Each egg wrapped in tissue paper. None broken.

No. 9. Single Comb Rhode Island Red. Entered by H. N. Jones, Kingston, Mass. Eggs packed in box, wrapped in heavy paper, and handle attached. Eggs set on end in bran. None broken.

No. 10. White Wyandotte. Entered by J. W. Bromley & Son, Southbridge, Mass. Eggs packed in Elliott basket, with hay. Each egg wrapped in paper, and placed in a pasteboard partitioned box. Five broken.

No. 11. White Wyandotte. Entered by Miss S. L. McMahon, Lima, N. Y. Eggs packed in Eyrie egg box. None broken.

No. 12. Rose Comb Rhode Island Red. Entered by W. F. Davey, Reading, Mass. Eggs packed in a splint basket, cloth cover, with cork shavings. Each egg wrapped in paper and placed in a pasteboard partitioned box. None broken.

No. 13. Single Comb Buff Leghorn. Entered by Eric Aurelius, Perry, Ohio. Eggs packed in a splint basket, cloth cover. Each egg wrapped in paper and surrounded with bran. None broken.

No. 14. Light Brahma. Entered by W. B. Groce, Woodstown, N. J. Eggs packed in a box with cover nailed on. Each egg wrapped in paper and placed in pasteboard partitions, surrounded with excelsior. None broken.

No. 15. Barred Plymouth Rock. Entered by F. A. Coffeen, Kent, Ohio. Eggs packed in splint basket, with

pasteboard cover. Each egg wrapped in excelsior and surrounded with same. None broken.

No. 16. Buff Plymouth Rock. Entered by Jas. Cook Sarchet, Cambridge, Ohio. Eggs packed in basket, cloth cover. Each egg wrapped in paper and laid in straw. None broken.

No. 17. Single Comb White Leghorn. Entered by Bancroft Abbott, Watertown, Mass. Eggs packed in Eyrie box. Each egg wrapped in cotton and cut tissue paper of red, white and blue colors, making a very pretty sight. None broken.

No. 18. White Wyandotte. Entered by T. W. Duncan, Rochester, N. Y. Eggs packed in a basket without a handle, cloth cover. Each egg wrapped and surrounded with excelsior. None broken.

No. 19. Single Comb White Leghorn. Entered by Chas. Keeseman, Brooklyn, N. Y. Eggs packed in Eyrie egg box. Each egg wrapped with tissue paper. None broken.

No. 20. Rose Comb Rhode Island Red. Entered by N. C. Kiley, Orange, Mass. Eggs packed in small box without handle, cover screwed on. Each egg wrapped in tissue paper and placed in pasteboard partitions. A layer of bran on bottom and top of box. None broken.

No. 21. Single Comb Rhode Island Red. Entered by C. S. Buchan, Andover, Mass. Eggs packed in basket, cloth cover. Each egg wrapped in tissue paper and packed in excelsior. None broken.

No. 22. Barred Plymouth Rock. Entered by Mrs. B. C. Cowles, Plantsville, Conn. Eggs packed in basket. Each egg placed in pasteboard partitions and surrounded with bran. None broken.

No. 23. White Plymouth Rock and Barred Plymouth Rock. Entered by A. M. King, Bonaparte, Iowa. Eggs packed in Eyrie egg box without a handle. None broken.

No. 24. White Wyandotte. Entered by Geo. H. Freeman, Hallowell, Maine. Eggs packed in Eyrie egg box without handle. Each egg wrapped in paper and surrounded with bran. None broken.

No. 25. White Wyandotte. Entered by Louis G. Heller, Bridgeton, N. J. Eggs packed in Eyrie box. None broken.

No. 26. Single Comb Brown Leghorn. Entered by Lee Shortt, Lower Cabot, Vt. Eggs packed in Eyrie box. Each egg wrapped in cotton. None broken.

No. 27. White Wyandotte. Entered by W. L. Campbell, Carthage, Mo. Eggs packed in Century Egg Carrier. Each egg wrapped in paper and placed in wire holders, surrounded with bran. One broken.

No. 28. Single Comb Brown Leghorn. Entered by Matt G. Robson, Port Leyden, N. Y. Eggs packed in basket. Each egg wrapped in paper and placed side by side. Six broken.

No. 29. White Wyandotte. Entered by F. H. Lovejoy, Roslyn, Pa. Eggs packed in a box, cover nailed on. Each egg placed in a pasteboard partition and surrounded with sawdust. None broken.

No. 30. Barred Plymouth Rock. Entered by C. L. Hall, Westfield, Mass. Eggs packed in box without handle, lid nailed on. Each egg wrapped in paper, and no top nor bottom layers for cushion. Eight broken.

No. 31. Buff Wyandotte and Rose Comb Buff Leghorn. Entered by L. A. Waltman, Laddsburg, Pa. Eggs packed in basket. Each egg wrapped in paper and packed in chaff, with top and bottom layer of excelsior. None broken, but by some oversight only 11 Buff Wyandotte eggs were sent.

No. 32. White Plymouth Rock. Entered by C. E. Snow, Quincy, Mass. Eggs packed in a Eyrie box, without handle. Each egg placed in a pasteboard partition, and surrounded with cut cork. None broken.

No. 33. Barred Plymouth Rock. Entered by Jos. Badye, Springland, L. I., N. Y. Eggs packed in basket. Each egg wrapped in cotton and placed in a pasteboard partition, and surrounded with excelsior. None broken.

No. 34. Single Comb Brown Leghorn. Entered by Wm. Grieves, Lake View, N. J. Eggs packed in a small box, lid nailed on. Each egg wrapped in tow, with excelsior cushion top and bottom. Five broken.

No. 35. Barred Plymouth Rock. Entered by D. Worthington, Avondale, N. J. Eggs packed in a box, lid nailed on. Each egg placed in pasteboard partition, surrounded with straw. Three broken.

No. 36. Rose Comb Rhode Island Red. Entered by E. R. Reid, Englewood, N. J. Eggs packed in Eyrie box. None broken.

No. 37. White Wyandotte. Entered by G. W. Atwood, Keene, N. H. Eggs packed in box without handle. Each egg wrapped in corrugated paper, and surrounded with cut clover hay. One broken.

No. 38. Black Minorca. Entered by J. M. Rebstock, Newton, Kans. Eggs packed in basket. Each egg wrapped in cotton and paper, and placed in a pasteboard partition, surrounded with excelsior. None broken.

No. 39. Light Brahma and Barred Plymouth Rock. Entered by L. W. Wilber, Caro, Mich. Eggs packed in basket. Each egg wrapped in paper, and placed in one layer, surrounded with excelsior. Four Brahma and three Rock eggs broken.

No. 40. Light Brahma. Entered by C. A. Talbot, Edmeston, N. Y. Eggs packed in Bartle Egg Box. Each egg wrapped in cotton, and placed in a pasteboard partition. One broken.

No. 41. White Wyandotte. Entered by W. H. Child, Hatboro, Pa. Eggs packed in basket. Each egg wrapped in paper and placed in one layer, surrounded with excelsior. None broken.

No. 42. Single Comb Rhode Island Red. Entered by Homestead Poultry Farm, Hopkinton, Mass. Eggs packed in a Eyrie box. Each egg being surrounded with a sort of wood dirt. The packing was rather damp. None broken.

No. 43. Single Comb Rhode Island Red. Entered by Harry C. Nunan, Cape Porpoise, Maine. Eggs packed in a Eyrie box. Each egg wrapped in paper and placed in pasteboard partition. None broken.

No. 44. White Wyandotte. Entered by Homestead Poultry Farm, Hopkinton, Mass. Eggs packed in wood dirt, in Eyrie box. None broken.

No. 45. White Wyandotte. Entered by Wm. E. MacMullin, Paulsboro, N. J. Eggs packed in Eyrie box. Each egg wrapped in cotton batting. None broken.

No. 46. Rose Comb Rhode Island Red. Entered by C. H. Clark, Cobalt, Conn. Eggs packed in a basket. Each egg wrapped in cotton and surrounded with hay. None broken.

No. 47. Single Comb White Leghorn. Entered by John W. Roberts, Sonoma, Calif. Eggs packed in a tin box, wrapped in paper. Each egg wrapped in excelsior and placed in pasteboard partitions. Four broken.

No. 48. White Minorca. Entered by Jas. E. Harlow, Atlanta, Indiana. Eggs packed in basket. Each egg wrapped in paper and placed side by side, surrounded with excelsior. Four broken.

No. 49. Black Minorca. Entered by Chas. C. Campbell, Lockport, N. Y. Eggs packed in basket. Each egg wrapped in paper and placed side by side, surrounded with excelsior. One broken.

No. 50. White Wyandotte. Entered by H. M. Smith, Bolton, Mass. Eggs packed in Eyrie box. Each egg wrapped in excelsior and placed in pasteboard partition. None broken.

No. 51. Buff Wyandotte. Entered by C. L. & J. C. Welsh, Marlboro, Mass. Eggs packed in Eyrie box placed in a basket, and surrounded with hay. Each egg wrapped in tissue paper. None broken.

No. 52. Single Comb White Leghorn. Entered by F. B. Ansley, Cheshire, Ct. Eggs packed in basket. Each egg wrapped in paper and placed side by side, surrounded with excelsior. Nine broken.

No. 53. White Wyandotte. Entered by W. B. Candee, Fayetteville, N. Y. Eggs packed in basket. Each egg placed in a pasteboard partition and surrounded with excelsior and cut straw. None broken.

No. 54. White Wyandotte. Entered by Walter H. Bock, Carnegie, Pa. Eggs packed in Century Egg Carrier. Each

egg placed in a wire holder, bran being used as a filler. Three broken.

No. 55. Light Brahma. Entered by Philip H. George, Braidwood, Illinois. Eggs packed in Eyrie box without filler. None broken.

No. 56. White Leghorn. Entered by W. M. Vreeland, Rocky Hill, N. J. Eggs packed in Eyrie box placed in a wooden box, lid nailed on. Each egg placed in pasteboard partition, filled in with bran. Fine shavings used as rest of packing. None broken.

No. 57. Barred Plymouth Rock and White Wyandotte. Entered by A. G. Goodacre, Grand Pre, Kings Co., Nova Scotia. Eggs packed in Elliott basket. Eggs placed in pasteboard partitions and filled in with cork, surrounded with excelsior. None broken.

No. 58. Barred Plymouth Rock and Single Comb White Leghorn. Entered by R. J. Mapes, Jefferson, Ohio. Each

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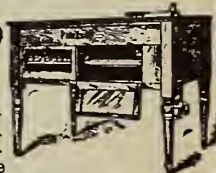
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variety packed in a separate Eyrie box without a handle, and the two tied into one package. Each egg wrapped in paper. None broken.

No. 59. Light Brahma and White Plymouth Rock. Entered by W. M. & M. W. Poffenberger, Bakersville, Md. Eggs packed in basket. Each egg wrapped in tissue paper and placed in a bed of hay, in layers. Two White Plymouth Rock eggs broken.

No. 60. Single Comb White Leghorn. Entered by F. L. DeBois, Loyd, N. Y. Eggs packed in a basket. Each egg wrapped in paper and packed in cut hay. None broken.

No. 61. Black Minorca. Entered by Mrs. George E. Monroe, Dryden, N. Y. Eggs packed in Otselic Egg Box. Each egg placed in a pasteboard partition, filled in with bran. None broken.

No. 62. Barred Plymouth Rock. Entered by W. R. Hobbie, Kankakee, Ills. Eggs packed in Eyrie box. Each egg wrapped in excelsior. Two broken.

The following prizes have been awarded:

For best brown eggs (American class):
First Prize—Homestead Poultry Farm, Hopkinton, Mass. Variety, White Wyandotte.

Second Prize—N. C. Kiley, Orange, Mass. Variety, Rose Comb Rhode Island Red.

Third Prize—Wm. Watmore, Moorestown, N. J. Variety, Barred Plymouth Rock.

For best brown eggs (Asiatic Class):
First Prize—Philip H. George, Braidwood, Ills. Variety, Light Brahma.

Second Prize—C. A. Talbot, Edmeston, N. Y. Variety, Light Brahma.

Third Prize—W. M. & M. W. Poffenberger, Bakersville, Md. Variety, Light Brahma.

For best white eggs:

First Prize—Mrs. Geo. E. Monroe, Dryden, N. Y. Variety, Black Minorca.

Second Prize—J. M. Rebstock, Newton, Kans. Variety, Black Minorca.

Third Prize—W. M. Vreeland, Rocky Hill, N. J. Variety Single Comb White Leghorn.

For best method of shipping eggs for hatching:

First Prize—A. G. Goodacre, Grand Pre, Nova Scotia, No. 57.

Second Prize—Wm. Watmore, Moorestown, N. J., No. 1.

The prizes for fertility will be announced next month, as at this writing the hens are not all yet through hatching, and we must determine on both the fertility and actual hatch.

Further comment on the contest will be found in our editorial department.

Our Egg Club.

Grand Laying Records by Hens Owned by Readers of A FEW HENS—Methods of Feeding and Care—Reports Solicited.

Allen Bagnell, North Plymouth, Mass., writes: "To continue the record of the pen of eight Klondikes, whose laying for December and January was reported in the March issue:

"This pen laid in February 124 eggs, an average of 15 1-2 (28 days), as follows: No. 5, 17 eggs; No. 15, 13; No. 22, 15; No. 27, 15; No. 29, 16; No. 31, 11; No. 32, 18; No. 34, 19. In justice to No. 31, I would say that she was exhibited at a poultry show held February 21 and 22, and I presume that moving her was responsible for her poor laying, as she did not lay after she was moved (February 20) until March 2d.

"No. 15 took a vacation from February 18, having laid 13 eggs up to that date, and did not lay again until March 8. She showed no signs of being broody.

"For March they have kept up their record, having laid 159 eggs, an average of 19 7-8, as follows: No. 5, 15; No. 15 (from March 8), 14; No. 22, 21; No. 27, 21; No. 29, 21; No. 31, 21; No. 32, 22; No. 34, 24. No. 5 became broody on March 24, and is now setting. This gives me a record for the four coldest months in the year (December, January, February and March) as follows:

"No. 5, 66 eggs, average 16 1-2 per month; No. 15, 58, average 14 1-2; No. 22, 62, average 15 1-2; No. 27, 67, average 16 3-4; No. 29, 73, average 18 1-4; No. 31, 69, average 17 1-4; No. 32, 78, average 19 1-2; No. 34, 91, average 22 3-4."

Frank B. Ausley, Cheshire, Conn., writes that one of his pens of 28 S. C. White Leghorn pullets laid 49 dozen of eggs in March.

Knapp & Hawley, Rutherford, N. J., write: "As subscribers to your valued paper, we would ask your opinion of the following laying record:



ONE THOUSAND LICE

There are often a thousand lice on one fowl or hog, where careful inspection would not reveal a dozen. When Lee's Lice Killer is used, it kills, not only the mites on the roosts and about the poultry house, but also all the body lice on the fowls. That's just the difference between Lee's Lice Killer and cheap imitations. They all kill some lice, but Lee's Lice Killer gets them all. You can take a lousy chicken or hog that has been treated with other lice killers and insect powders and by the use of Lee's Lice Killer bring to light more lice than you ever dreamed existed on a chicken or hog.

LEE'S LICE KILLER

is applied to the roosts for poultry; on bedding or rubbing-posts for hogs. It kills all mites and lice on the roosts or wherever applied and it then evaporates, forming a gas of the same weight as air. This gas or vapor penetrates the feathers of the chickens or the bristles of a hog, killing all insects on their bodies. A portion of the fluid evaporates more slowly, remaining about the place for a long time, disinfecting the premises and excluding all insect life. Lee's Lice Killer is never sold in bulk. When you buy it in our original air-tight packages, you get it full strength, undiluted. For sale in every state in the Union. Endorsed by poultry, farm and stock journals everywhere. Send for handsomely illustrated booklet with testimonials and valuable information to the raiser of poultry and stock. Special introductory offer to points where we have no agent.

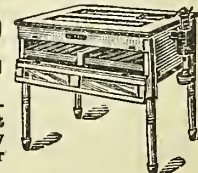
Price: Quarts, 35 cents; half-gallons, 60 cents; gallons, \$1.

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GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



"We have 28 White Wyandotte pullets, hatched April and May, 1900. We have two pens of 14 pullets and one cockerel in each. They commenced laying in the latter part of October, but kept no record until January, when they produced 266 eggs; February, 304; and March, 490, an average for month of March of 17 1-2 per hen. During the month four hens were broody.

"We feed a mash in the morning composed of American Poultry Food and clover meal; green cut bone three times a week, at noon, an ounce to a

COLBY'S ROCKS ARE BLUE BARRED.

HIGHEST AWARDS IN WORLD'S LARGEST SHOWS given to birds I bred.

They are bred to lay, and in quality and price suit hen cranks of all degrees.

I guarantee all stock to be as represented or money back at once. **COCKERELS** bred from my Amesbury winners, scoring 94 to 95 1-2, \$5.00 each.

WHITE WYANDOTTES scoring 90 and over, lay brown incubator eggs, \$5.00 per 100.

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25 EGGS \$1.00.

Greatly reduced price from May 15th to Oct. 1st. **Blue Barred Plymouth Rocks** (Gardner strain) and **S. C. Black Minorcas** of best strains. Eggs are proving highly fertile. All eggs carefully packed to go any distance. You can find no better utility stock anywhere at any price. **OTTER CREEK POULTRY FARM, Watertown, N. Y.**

Utility White Wyandottes

Fertile Eggs \$2 per 13. From present indications I shall have some choice stock for sale this fall.

ROBERT ATKINS,

No. 11 West 22nd Street, New York City,
Plant—Esopus-on-Hudson.

fowl. At night we feed either corn, oats or wheat, scattered in litter. Cabbages are hung up once or twice a week, and millet seed scattered occasionally for scratching purposes." (The egg record is a good one.—EDITOR).

H. F. Evans, DeHaven, Pa., writes: "I have been reading the Egg Club reports and think it is a good thing. I have decided to keep a record of a pen of S. C. Brown Leghorns, containing one yearling hen and eight pullets, and will report to you every three months.

"Beginning January 1, 1901, I received 54 eggs for the month of January, an average of 6 per head; 81 for February, average 9; 126 for March, average 14. Total, 261."

Geo. H. Freeman, Hallowell, Maine, writes: "The following egg record was made by my White Wyandottes for the month of March:

"Pen No. 2, consisting of 13 pullets and one cockerel, laid 275 eggs, an average of 21.15 eggs per hen. I also have a hen one year old last May that laid 24 eggs in same time."

Bancroft Abbott, Watertown, Mass., writes: From a pen of S. C. White Leghorn pullets I received 1774 eggs from January 1, 1900 to October 6, of same year, at which date I sold them. "Out of 31 eggs set from this pen, 25 chickens were hatched, from which I am this year breeding. Last year's pen netted me a profit of \$35.52."

Jacob Christiansen, Perth Amboy, N. J., writes: "I would like to join your Egg Club, so I enclose a record of nine Buff Leghorn pullets, kept during March. They laid during the first week 37 eggs, second week 37, Third week 40, fourth week 61; a total of 175 eggs. They were confined to a yard 8 x 16 feet."

J. A. Warren, manager of the O. B. Poultry Yards, South Dennis, Mass., writes: "In rendering our White Wyandotte egg record for March, we have to report that in Pen No. 1, which was mated up in December, 1900, with fifteen yearling hens to a cockerel, we have had to dispose of hens Nos. 2, 5, 7, 11 and 13, as our records showed that four of those five had not laid an egg since about December 1st, and one (No. 5) laid such a misshaped egg that not one of them would hatch in constant trials. The traps certainly open our eyes.

PEN NO. 1—YEARLING HENS.

Hen No.	1	3	4	6	8	9	10	12	14	16	29
No. Eggs	0	21	4	9	13	8	11	5	0	21	8
Laid Outside,	5.										
Total,	105.										

PEN NO. 3—PULLETS.

Hen No.	83	85	86	87	88	90	93	94	95	96	
	97	98	99	100							
No. Eggs	17	7	16	18	0	4	8	9	15	19	
	19	20	14								
Laid Outside	32.										
Total,	213.										

Ed. P. Tabor, Jr., Longmeadow, Mass., writes: "I have a pen of White Wyandottes (ten pullets and one cockerel) that have laid in March 238 eggs, or

an average of 23.8 per hen for the month. Eggs from this pen averaged 95 per cent. fertile in March.

"I feed mash every morning, composed of wheat bran, animal meal, cut clover and cooked vegetables. Noon I feed whole wheat, and night equal parts of cracked corn and oats."

B. S. Dowse, Sherborn, Mass., writes: "My 26 White Wyandotte pullets laid in January 246 eggs; February, 315; March, 485. The most laid in one day was 24. Nothing phenomenal, but there has been a general complaint of poor laying this Winter. Then they have been laying since last August. In August they laid 17 eggs; September, 137; October, 217; November, 217; December, 284."

J. H. Humphrey, Burlington, Vermont, writes: "Referring to your answer to S. H. F., in April number, page 167, I want to say that I am too young to think of advising any one in the poultry business, but I had a seige with egg-eating hens. I made the hen house dark; so dark that I could not see the eggs, and I guess the hens could not either. I also fed them abundantly of crushed egg shells, which I obtained at the bakery. I kept the pen dark three or four weeks, and am still feeding the shells twice a week or so. Have had no eggs eaten since I began this course of treatment."

THE SURE HATCH



SENT ON TRIAL.

has proven the right to that name in the hands of thousands of poultry raisers everywhere. The satisfaction is so universal that we have decided to send our

Machines On Trial beginning with May 1, 1901. This plan makes buyer perfectly safe. Write at once for Special prices, terms, plans, etc.

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PURE Bred White Wyandottes from perfectly white prize-winning stock. Eggs \$2.00 per 13. H. B. HALE, Box 131, Wyncote, Pa.

Grove View Poultry Farm, Reading, Mass. E. W. HARRIS, Prop.

NOTICE. Eggs for sale from my prize winning English Red Caps. Non setters; extra large; beautiful plumage and markings. As layers they are unequalled. G. W. KINDER, Strathroy, Ont.

SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Eggs for hatching 50 cents per sitting; \$3.00 per 100, after May 20th. I keep the best. Circular free.

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Eggs for hatching from good laying stock reduced for balance of season to \$1.00 per 15 eggs.

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Two Barred Rock Cockerels (Essex strain) cheap.

Extra Belgian Bucks (Lord Channelsford) cheap.

P. O. Box 453, Manitowoc, Wis.

Central Poultry Yards.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Brown Egg strain. Eggs \$1.25 per sitting; \$6 per 100.

CHAS. K. NELSON, Prop., Box 633, Hamonton, N. J.

Austin Long, Pittsburg, Kans., writes: "Here is my record for 8 crossbred Leghorn hens and pullets, for the year 1900:

"January, 71 eggs; February, 94; March, 160; April, 180; May, 87; June, 83; July, 93; August, 60; September, 41; October, 45; November, 117; December, 171. Total, 1202.

"Average price per dozen, 15 cents. Receipts \$15.02. 150 eggs per hen, per month, taking the flock. Of course some laid more and some less.

"I am having far better results this year so far. Last year I fed three meals per day, mashes, table scraps and grain alternately. I kept my hens yarded all Summer. I had a larger flock in another yard, but kept no record. It cost me about 75 cents per hen per year to keep the eight hens, leaving \$1.00 profit. Pretty good, I think for crossbreds. I have larger yards this year, consequently get more returns in eggs. Have thriftier hatched chicks."



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Buff and Barred Plymouth Rocks,

White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas.

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EASTMAN'S Barred Plymouth Rocks

Have been selected for their quick growth and heavy laying qualities. Standard weight; brown eggs. White Wyandottes above Standard weight; brown eggs. Buff Cochins, the Utility kind. Eggs \$1.00 per setting. Write your wants.

C. F. EASTMAN, Cape Elizabeth, Maine.

Our Brevity Symposium.

Readers of A FEW HENS are Invited to Answer Queries that Monthly Appear in these Columns, as Well as Ask Questions to be Answered.

No. 61.

How do you prevent your hens becoming uncomfortably crowded and consequently overheated on the roosts?

Have plenty of roost room—say a foot per hen for large breeds, and have all roosts on a level.—Emory E. Banks, Crittenden, N. Y.

Build all roosts on same level, to avoid contention for highest place, and provide ample room for each bird on roost. We allow one foot for Light Brahmas, and about eight inches for our White Leghorns, and only raise roosts (which should be wide and flat) far enough from dropping board to keep plumage free from filth.—Wm. A. Penfield, Waterville, N. Y.

Furnish plenty of roosts and never have any trouble. Have seen hens move from the ends and squeeze in the centre, and have seen them get out of the centre and move to the ends. Think they know when they are comfortable.—Allen Bagnell, North Plymouth, Mass.

Hens will crowd on the roosts even when there is an abundance of room. I believe that this crowding causes them to rest less perfectly than they would if not crowded, and thus their strength and productiveness are lessened. Again, I think this crowding causes them to overheat, and thus become more apt to take cold. To prevent these evils, I bore holes 5-8th inch in diameter, 8 inches apart from centre to centre for Rocks, 7 inches for Leghorns, in the upper sides of the roosts, and stick wooden rounds about 15 inches long in the holes. If the rounds are only a few inches long, a hen will sometimes fly up between two hens and light on top of a round.—Stephen Barnsdale, Rochester, N. Y.

I put in plenty of roosts and nearly all same height, and have no trouble.—Austin Long, Pittsburg, Kans.

I have short roosts, which just hold 7 or 8 hens. All roosts are on a level. I found out that roosts higher than the rest invited hens to all crowd on the highest.—Matt G. Robson, Port Leyden, N. Y.

Nothing; they adjust things to suit themselves when there is plenty of roost room.—Chas. A. French, Sandy-point, Me.

A safe rule to follow is to furnish sufficient number of roosts that each hen may have about two feet of perch. Otherwise there will be more or less fighting for a place.—Thos. A. Lambie, Pittsburg, Pa.

Pen them in small numbers.—Robert Atkins, Esopus-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Plenty of roosts, and all on a level.—Mrs. A. J. Arnold, Hazardville, Conn.

No. 62.

What is a good rule to govern feeding mash in the morning? How much in weight of the dry mash per hen? How much mixed grains—wheat, oats, corn—per hen, per day?

Never had any set rule as to amount per hen. Sometimes feed more and some-

times less. But out of curiosity weighed one day's food for 28 fowls. Mash in morning, 4 1-2 pounds. If you mean by "dry mash," before any water is put in, cannot tell, as I boil up a kettle of vegetables and mix up enough for several days. At noon, one pound of grain, mostly oats. At night, 3 1-2 pounds wheat and cracked corn. Of course some days they have cut bone, etc., in place of some of the grain.—B. S. Dowse, Sherborn, Mass.

Two ounces of dry mash, or less, per hen. Give a scant handful of mixed grain for each fowl. No set rules can be laid down for feeding, much depending on the breed of fowls kept, and whether they have free range, and the number of layers. Brahmas have enormous appetites. It does not matter how much Leghorns are fed, as they will not gorge themselves anyhow, but Asiatics do not show the same good sense.—Thos. A. Lambie.

Never weigh my feed; always measure it. I use pretty regular 50 pounds cornmeal, 25 pounds bran, for mash,

in about 14 days; near 100 pounds cracked corn in the same time, with ground bone, clover meal, cabbage, potatoes, etc.—for 80 head of stock.—Matt G. Robson.

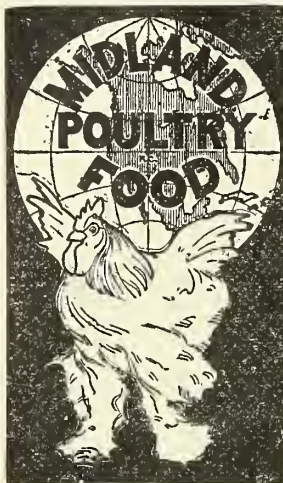
It depends upon breed, condition and season. A safe rule would be to give all—and no more—than is eaten up with relish.—Robert Atkins.

I have no rule, for some days hens will eat a third more than they will others.—Chas. A. French.

I feed from three pints to two quarts mixed grain morning and night, and about three pints dry mash (with table waste) at noon to 20 hens.—Allen Bagnell.

Feed mash in morning, all the hens will clean up. I always feed wet mash, as they seem to relish it more. I do not mix my grains only just as I feed. I feed three meals per day, and sometimes a little extra, and always get plenty of eggs.—Austin Long.

We prefer to feed mash at midday, rather than morning, and then only what they will eat with avidity, and remove



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all surplus mash after they seem satisfied. We feed in Winter a mash as follows: 20 per cent. cornmeal, 30 per cent. calf meal, 30 per cent. bran, thoroughly mixed. Use half mixture and half cut clover hay or clover meal, and thoroughly scald and mix, and cover for half hour to retain steam. Rake in small grains in deep litter in morning, one quart to 25 fowls. Avoid much corn for old hens, especially heavy breeds. Clipped oats are good, also wheat. At night feed all the whole grain they will eat up readily.—William A. Penfield.

(Will Mr. Penfield explain what he means by "calf meal?"—EDITOR.

A very good rule to govern feeding mash or grain is the hens' condition. But very little morning mash can be fed to advantage (if any) especially to large breeds. Feed lightly to keep hens busy all day with the main feed at night, feeding according to the condition of the hens. I am inclined to think the night mash the best, however, as more can be fed.—Emory E. Banks.

No. 63.

What kinds of grain foods pay best to cultivate for poultry?

Oats and barley, 2 to 1; 3 bushels per acre yield about 40 bushels here (Nova Scotia).—A. G. Goodacre, Grand Pre, N. S.

Raise giant mammoth Russian sunflowers and corn every season, and it pays big. The fowls do well on sunflower seed for a change, and it is easily raised.—Austin Long.

I should raise plenty of oats, so as to have the fine straw for litter as well as the oats, and raise my own wheat and corn if I could.—Emory E. Banks.

Most people in New England, I believe, consider that with a large flock it don't pay to raise any grain, but bestow the labor on beets, cabbages and clover hay, if there should be any surplus time, but there seldom is.—Chas. A. French.

Do not raise any grain.—Allen Bagnell. Corn in my part of the country (New York).—Robert Atkins.

Can buy it cheaper here than we can raise it.—Matt G. Robson.

I raise oats and beardless barley, because straw for litter is difficult to find here, and cabbages because I can raise them for one-fifth what I can buy for. I also raise pumpkins and Chili squashes to use after cabbages are gone.—Mrs. A. J. Arnold.

No. 64.

Have you ever caponized a chick at the age of five or six months, and then made a good capon of it at the age of ten months?

No answers received.

No. 65.

Did you ever try alternating male birds in a pen, and how did you do it, and what was the result in the fertility of eggs?

Do not alternate male birds, as by doing so would lose the pedigree of the chicks. Always keep a spare cock in case of emergency, but would have him with the hens for at least two weeks before setting the eggs.—Allen Bagnell.

Yes; reduce females to only as many as you are satisfied one male will serve, and then alternate males every 24 hours. This will in a great measure counteract favoritism, which prevails as much with females as with the cock bird. Keep the extra male in a coop. But this plan will not prove satisfactory in line breeding (see my reply to No. 66).—William A. Penfield.

No.—Charles A. French.

Never tried alternating males, but have had two males with about 40 hens with good results.—Emory E. Banks.

Am trying it this year for the first time. It is proving satisfactory. No. 1 heads yards for a couple of days, and then No. 2.—Robert Atkins.

Yes; alternated every third day, and every egg was fertile throughout the season.—Mrs. A. J. Arnold.

I have 25 half-breed Brown Leghorn hens with two full blood Leghorn males every season. Keep the pullets for one year for eggs, then sell them, placing 25 more half-breeds and full-blooded males in their stead. I pen one male in small coop and change males every evening. High fertility.—Austin Long.

Yes; mate pens with alternating males every year. Two males to 25 pullets; one male with pullets, one in coop, and change every two days. Male in coop gets well fed. Best of fertility; 90 to 100 per cent. Have tested out one infertile egg in 150 eggs set from one pen. Have received reports from customers of from one to five sittings,

Stearns

New Model
No. 7

Ball Bearing Bone Cutter

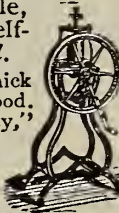
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Green cut bone brings the young chick to maturity quicker than any other food. Our book, "How to Make Poultry Pay," explains how and why. Sent free.

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COLERAIN FARM WINNERS. Five years a utility breeder. Jan., 1901, entered an even doz. birds at Cincinnati. Won 8 regular prizes and special for best 10, as follows: 1 ck., 2 ck.; 3 and 4 chl.; 4 hen; 3 and 4 pullet; 1st pen. Birds scoring 93 to 95, by Pierce. Eggs \$1.50 per set; White Wyan. and Knapp str. S. C. W. Legs. B. L. Schmied, Box 21, Groesbeck, O.

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nice vigorous WHITE WYANDOTTES. Best brown egg strain in America. Prices low. Also my entire stock Buff Wyandottes at half price. W. E. MACK, West Woodstock, Vt.

and all fertile.—William Watmore, Moorestown, N. J.

Practice it in several pens every year. Change about every two days. Seems the only certain way to get fertile eggs in dull weather. Should judge the difference is between 80 per cent. and 96 per cent.—16 per cent. gain.—A. G. Goodacre.

Have usually kept one cock to 26 hens, and have averaged nearly 10 chicks to each hen that set well. Thinking the number of hens too many, and noticing there are always some hens who don't agree with the male, I this Winter tried two males, alternating them every two days. Let out my eggs to be hatched at so much per chicken, and not two-thirds of them proved fertile at testing time. All the birds are healthy and vigorous and I am at a loss to account for it.—B. S. Dowse.

No. 66.

What do you consider the most important rules to observe in the care of hens to insure strong fertility?

Exercise and plenty of it. Extra watchfulness for overfat hens. Plenty of green and animal food.—Emory E. Banks.

[Continued on page 179.]

STAR Incubators



hatch more chicks and stronger chicks than any other. This is because they require no artificial moisture and have superior system of ventilating and heating.

Free—a valuable book on hatching, feeding and housing poultry, and catalogue of incubators and brooders.

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the author obtained from 14 White Wyandottes 2,999 eggs in one year, an average of over 214 eggs apiece. Tells how to pick out the layers; the conditions of egg production; what to feed and how much for eggs; how to start pullets to laying in the fall; how to make a trap nest box for individual records; what to put in the mash for fertile eggs; how to keep chicks from dying in the shell; gives the law of sex—males or females at will; tells how to make a natural hen incubator; how and where to market the product; how to kill and dress fowls; how to lay down eggs so that they will keep a year; the best mating for vigor; how to rear the chicks; where the profits are made, and many other important and interesting things. Price of book 50 cts. Circular free.

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The rate per agate line is 15 cents each insertion; or 10 cents per line if order is for six months or more. About seven ordinary words make one line. There are fourteen lines in each inch space, single column.

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EDITORIAL.

Intelligent Lee Shortt, breeder of Readers. Single Comb Brown Leg-

horns, Lower Cabot, Vt.,

writes us the following interesting letter:

"This is the third year that I have received A FEW HENS, and have read it with both pleasure and profit. It is one of the best poultry papers I read. I have advertised my Brown Leghorns in its columns with flattering success. I think the readers of your paper must be an intelligent class of people, and know when they get their money's worth, as I have never had a single complaint when I have made a sale to them. I shall advertise hereafter in every issue of the year as long as I am in the poultry business."

That's a good text. There is a man who first tried our columns, and being convinced of their value finds that it does not pay him to miss a single issue. It is the constant advertiser that draws the steady trade. Spasmodic advertising is not planted long enough to grow roots, much less shoots. Better a small advertisement the year through, than big displays semi-occasionally.

Mr. Shortt says he finds that our readers are an intelligent class. They certainly are. They are busy people. They want the cream of everything. They have money to pay for what they get. Our subscribers stay with us. Our subscription list is boni-fide—not made up of a lot of dead heads. It is a rule with the publishers to stop sending the paper at the expiration of the time paid for. Some of our exchanges keep on sending the paper in the hope that the once-subscriber will sometime pay up. When a paper is forced on a person it is not appreciated. One of our exchanges, who devotes considerable space to tell how large a circulation it has acquired, gets up its circulation with guessing schemes and spelling bees. Many work for the prizes, and as one of the rules is that a year's subscription must be sent with the answers, the result is that the bulk of the names enrolled on the subscription list are parties not interested in poultry, but merely contestants for prizes. Do such people patronize the advertisers? We think not. This same paper keeps on sending the journal after the time has expired.

One subscriber to A FEW HENS is worth more to the advertiser than a half dozen of these "contestant" subscribers, because A FEW HENS' subscribers are poultry beginners, and take the paper for poultry knowledge. A FEW HENS is poultry first, last and all the time.

Our readers are so well catered to that they do not want to give it up. They appreciate the work that we are doing, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the best poultry paper published. But we are not that egotistical. We do not believe it is the best, but we do know that it is one of the best. That's enough glory for us. We want a seat in the front row.

Daniel Tooker, Holt, Mich., writes us that he again wants his name on our subscription books. He was persuaded to stop taking A FEW HENS for a journal nearer home, but after not receiving our paper for only one month, he felt as if he had lost something, and his quarter was sent us as fast as the mails could carry it. We have had many similar letters from readers.

C. E. Brice, Newport, R. I., in sending in his subscription for three years in advance, writes: "I was just speaking to a friend who takes A FEW HENS. He says the only fault he finds with it is that there is not enough of it. I told him that's what made it so good—better to have that little and have it good, than to have a great deal and not so good. I think every one gets their 25 cents' worth every month."

Egg Contest. The egg contest is over. It was a success. The competition was sharp, and the entries were all good.

It was remarkable how brown the breeders have gotten eggs of the American class, especially Wyandotte eggs. The entry made by the Homestead Poultry Farm was the best brown eggs of the entire entry, not excluding the entries in the Asiatic class. They were simply grand. The same may be said of the white egg class—the Black Minorca eggs entered by Mrs. Geo. E. Monroe, Dryden, N. Y., looked more like highly polished China eggs than real goods.

So much for the first prize winners. Now we want to say that there was not a badly colored lot of eggs sent. They all showed good breeding, judging from appearances. As for fertility, we must tell that story next month, as we have not gotten our records complete and won't have in time for this issue.

All manner of devices were used for sending the eggs, and all sorts of packing employed. Some were very good, and some were anything but satisfactory. The fact was established that the safest carriers were the basket, or the paper egg box known as the Eyrie. This latter box seems to be quite a favorite with shippers, judging from the large number used by contestants. The main point in packing eggs for shipping is to give them a regular cushion to rest on and plenty springy stuff around the egg to avoid crushing. Packages without handles are very often roughly handled by railroad employees, and boxes with lids nailed on often have cracked eggs in them.

This egg contest attracted considerable attention all over the country, and especially in the location of Hammonton. Nearly every day visitors came by train to see the different packages, the color of eggs, the manner of setting the hens, and what other interesting matter they could pick up. Each dozen was placed under a separate hen, and it made quite a sight. The editor did all the work himself, unpacked the eggs, made notes of package and condition, set the hens, and is now busy caring for the chicks.

The Philadelphia (Pa.) *Inquirer*, of April 30th, published views of the Farm and some of the nests, accompanied by the following item:

"The attention of all poultry fanciers in the United States is now directed to the egg hatching contest being conducted by Michael K. Boyer, proprietor of A FEW HENS' Experimental Farm, of Hammonton, N. J. Mr. Boyer offered prizes amounting to \$100, divided as to certain breeds of fowls, and he now has 80 hens sitting on 12 eggs each in the contest. Eggs were sent from as far North as Nova Scotia and one dozen came from California. Seventeen different States and fifty three places are represented in the hatching match.

"The four leading prizes are for the best dozen of white and dark shell eggs, the setting showing the most fertility, and the best package for shipping eggs in. Two settings that came from Nova Scotia were seven days en route, and not one egg broken."

The Philadelphia (Pa.) *North American* of May 2d, also published views of Farm, and the following item:

"Michael K. Boyer, Hammonton, N. J., who is editor of the poultry journal A FEW HENS, is conducting a novel experiment in incubation, using eggs from all parts of the country. He gives the setting hens his personal supervision.

"Michael K. Boyer is conducting the most novel egg-hatching contest of which there is any record. About eighty hens are setting on twelve eggs each, and these eggs are from seventeen different States. White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, White, Silver and Buff Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds are among the breeds represented.

"A record is being kept of each dozen eggs in the course of incubation, the object being to ascertain the best breed of fowls for hatching purposes.

"This remarkable hatching match is being conducted under the incentive of cash prizes offered by the poultry journal, A FEW HENS, of which Mr. Boyer is editor.

"An incident of the contest is worth recording. In nest No. 13 was placed a setting of White Plymouth Rock eggs under a Light Brahma hen. On the thirteenth day the hen was found dead on her nest. Another hen was given the same nest, and after setting twenty-four hours the second biddy was dead. The third hen was put on the eggs, and, to the consternation of Mr. Boyer, within twenty-four hours she was a dead chicken. It is scarcely necessary to add that nest No 13 was abandoned."

Those who are superstitious might find comfort in that. But our attention

was called to a still further coincidence, and one which our man thinks changes the "hoodoo." The Light Brahma hen that died was No. 34; and 34 was also the number of the White Wyandotte hen that lived but twenty-four hours. The numbers 3 and 4 in 34 added makes 7—and as the Brahma came from Pen No. 3, and the Wyandotte from Pen No. 4, the multiple of which is 7, our man believes the hoodoo is broken, as 7, according to the Bible is a very lucky number. Be it as it may, we got no chickens from that dozen, although eight of the eggs were strongly fertile. They were White Plymouth Rock eggs sent us by C. E. Snow, of Quincy, Mass.

During the hatch we had four hens die upon the nests, including the three hens above, and six hens left the eggs after sitting about two weeks each. As we had broody hens on hand we saved the most of the eggs, but some we lost, but in every case the hens set long enough so we could determine the fertility, all of which we will explain in our next issue.

* * *

Editorial The balanced ration has been a constant study with breeders of all sorts of stock. It is the feed and not the breed that gives the results we aim after. True, some breeds are better than others for certain purposes, but if we have not the proper material for these breeds to work with, we cannot expect to have them do their best.

We have before us a very interesting little book entitled the "Science of Poultry Feeding," published by the Midland Poultry Food Co., 418 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo. (and which, by the way, will be sent free to all who write for it and mention A FEW HENS).

We believe this Midland Poultry Food is a balanced ration. We experimented considerably with it the past season, and it gave very satisfactory results.

* * *

Another concern putting up poultry foods is the Pineland Incubator and Brooder Company, Jamesburg, N. J. They have placed three brands upon the market, known as the Fidelity food for young chicks, Fidelity food for fowls, and Fidelity food for fattening. As we never gave these foods a trial, we cannot comment upon their merits, but this we can say, the Pineland people are not only practical but reliable, and if their foods are as good as they are, they deserve the patronage of our readers. Send to them for circular and give the preparations a trial.

* * *

Our friend W. E. Russ, proprietor of the Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply Company, 26 and 28 Vesey Street, New York City, in a personal letter to us says: "We are doing a heavier business this year than we have done in the past five years on incubators and brooders. In fact, on general supplies, it was away ahead on everything we have ever had, taking into consideration the keen competition that is round us. We have the Star Incubator Company down on 38 Vesey street, and Cyphers Incubator Company around on 8 Park Place. The number of experts that are located in

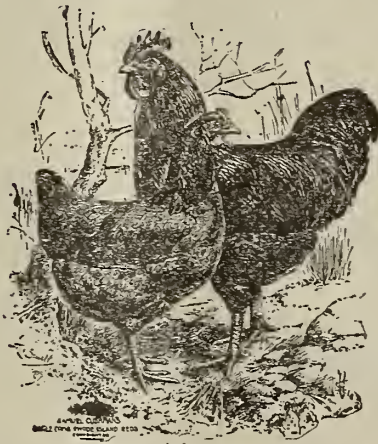
New York City, at the present time, on incubation and general poultry, supercedes anything we anticipated that would develop in the poultry line. When I get a chance I will give you a sort of synopsis of the line and you can use it for the paper, if you want to."

We certainly do want any information that can be given in the poultry line, and as there is no better authority on this than Mr. Russ, it will be a treat to have the same for A FEW HENS.

* * *

The Ohio Poultry Journal, in commenting on an extract they take from A FEW HENS, re trap nests, says: "Trap nests require watching, but they are worth all they cost in time and money, for they enable the owner of a flock to know precisely which hens are doing the laying and he can weed out the unprofitable ones." That's the point exactly. Nothing is gained without labor, and if we stop to consider the cost we very often are left in our steps towards improvement. Each year the poultry on A FEW HENS' Experimental Farm are getting better. Our trap nests are telling us which hens are the idlers and which are worth all they get. Better have fifty good, true and tried hens than one hundred good, bad and indifferent. The first year we tried trap nests we discovered that a certain Brahma hen, and by the way the handsomest one in the flock, only laid eleven eggs in the year. Is such a hen worth keeping? Is such a hen worth breeding from? We think not. It is needless to say that she very quickly went to the "happy hunting ground." This year we had a White Wyandotte hen, which we pur-

Cushman's Reds



Gained their reputation not only by winning First Premiums at leading eastern exhibitions, but by winning greater honors in classes for dressed poultry and eggs. They are DEEP, BROAD and STOCKY, dress well, lay large eggs and lots of them. Those from the common unimproved stock, if you prefer them, at 75c. per 15; or \$4.50 per 100. From improved stock of good ancestry, bred to standard, either variety, at \$2 per 15; \$3 per 30; \$4.50 per 50; and \$8 per 100. From few choice special matings, finest colored show breeders, limited number at \$5 per 15; or \$8 per 30. We ship eggs any distance successfully, and ALL CLEAR EGGS tested out on seventh day WILL BE REPLACED FREE if returned express prepaid.

SAMUEL CUSHMAN & COMPANY,
de Wolf Farm, Papoosequaw, Bristol, R. I.



EGGS for HATCHING

From Single Comb Brown Leghorns, S. C. Wh. Leghorns and Rose Comb W. Leghorns \$1 per sitting. Incubator eggs \$5 per 100. W. A. Bashaw, Box 17, Wilkinsonville, Mass.

chased from a prominent White Wyandotte breeder on account of certain characteristics which we wished to breed in our flocks, which did not lay an egg from November (when we purchased her) until the first day of May. Has such a hen a right to claim good food and good care? We think not. Last Sunday we had her for dinner.

Breed from the best. Make a study of your stock. Follow the plans employed by successful dairymen. And the only way to do that is to have good, reliable trap nests in your poultry houses.

* * *

Park & Welsh, breeders of high class poultry, Wayne, Pa., have gotten out a convenient egg record and general account slip which they would like to send free to all readers of A FEW HENS. W. H. Welsh, the junior member of the firm, is one of the old-time poultry breeders of this country. He and the editor of A FEW HENS started out together in Pennsylvania in the poultry business at the time the Barred Plymouth Rocks were being introduced to the fraternity.

* * *

Which breed is the best, still seems to be a conundrum among the many who each year embark in the poultry busi-

W. P. ROCK pullets and cockerels, \$2 to \$3 each. Eggs \$1.25 for 13. F. W. Horne, Livingstonville, N. Y.

Buff L. Cockerels. First premium at Suffolk Co., Riverhead. W. Darling, South Setauket, L. I., N. Y.

W. WYANDOTTES. 13 eggs \$1.50; 26 for \$2. From fine stock. O. F. Caunity, Parkville, N. Y.

R. and S. C. R. I. REDS. Stock for sale. Eggs \$4.00 per 100. Irving Crocker, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Poultry Supplies. Flint grit 35c. 100 lbs., factory. Incubators, brooders, bone cutters, etc. Lowest prices known. Circular. S. W. Johnson, Woodsford, Me.

ROSE and S. C. White, S. C. Brown and S. C. Buff Leghorns. Eggs 75 cts. per 15; \$4.00 for 105. Mr. and Mrs. S. RIDER, Maryland, N. Y.

S. C. B. MINORCAS. Eggs \$2.00 per 15 or \$5.00 per 45. J. M. REBSTOCK, Newton, Kansas.

GOLDEN Buff Leghorns. Standard bred. Four choice breeding yards. Sturdy stock. Eggs \$1 per 13. Write wants. Thos. Keeler, Waverly, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTES exclusively. Profitable layers. Eggs from the best of stock \$1.25 per 15. L. G. HELLER, Bridgeton, N. J.

BLACK LANGSHANS Cockerels, BROWN LEGHORNS \$1.00 each. Eggs \$1.00. S. W. BRACKNEY, Santa Fe, Ohio.

HANSSON'S R. I. REDS won at Boston, 1901. Eggs from strong, vigorous stock \$1 per 13; \$4 per 100. W. Wyandottes are bred for eggs and lots of them Eggs \$2 per 15. A. A. Hansson, Maplewood, Mass.

CRYSTAL SPRING FARM White Wyandottes and Buff Plymouth Rocks are bred for eggs and meat, yet they have won where-overshown this Fall and Winter. They will please you. Eggs for hatching. Write for prices. E. R. PERRY & SON, No. Charlestown, N. H.

WE are booking orders for eggs from Wyck-off's great laying strain of White Leghorns, 40 for \$2.00. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed. ELM GROVE YARDS, Ausable Forks, N. Y.

EVERGREEN POULTRY FARM. White Wyandottes exclusive. Bred for utility as well as fancy. Eggs \$1.00 per 13; \$2.00 per 30. A. H. GERMOND, Stanfordville, N. Y.

OUR RECORD ON BARRED ROCKS

This year. 22 Firsts, 17 Specials, 17 Second Premiums. Eggs from extra choice mating \$3 per 15. Choice mating \$2.00 per 15. Mating for utility \$1.00 per 15. BAY STATE POULTRY YARDS, Worcester, Mass.



UTILITY. 214 eggs averaged by my Wh. Wyandottes for year ending December 1st, 1900. Eggs from this strain \$1.25 per 15. GEO. H. FREEMAN, Hallowell, Maine.

ness. We can hardly blame the beginner for asking it, but really, it is a question that the poultry editor can hardly answer. We all may have our preferences. If a man wants heavy roasting fowls and reliable Winter layers, we point to the Asiatic class. Now the three breeds in that class that are valuable are the Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans. Personally, we like the Light Brahmas the best—and we have bred the Buff and Partridge Cochins and the Black Langshans. But simply because the Light Brahma has done the best work for us, does not stamp it as the best. We have had just as good reports from the rest as we got from our choice. For general purpose poultry we naturally look to the American class—and this class is growing wonderfully. Our choice here is the Barred Plymouth Rocks and the White Wyandottes, although we have bred, and have had excellent results from the White Plymouth Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and White Wonders.

We give these illustrations only to show that a man's choice is partly carried by something about the variety that attracts his attention. We do not believe the Barred Rocks are a bit better than the White Rocks, the Rhode Island Reds or the White Wonders, nor are the White Wyandottes better than the Silver variety, but we have been more closely wedded to those varieties that we chose, and, in consequence, we can get better results from them.

So the question of "best" is mostly measured by the love we have for our choice, and the manner in which we care for it.

The *American Poultry Journal*, in its May issue announces that it has purchased the *Plymouth Rock World*, a journal which enjoyed a very brief existence. A FEW HENS predicted that a venture of that class would hardly meet with sufficient support, and it seems our predictions were true. Specialty papers cannot have a very large patronage, and so long as all the poultry journals liberally give space to all breeds, there can be no field for a specialty journal.

Editor Drevendstedt, in his grand good paper, the *American Fancier*, says: "The poultry business of this country, great as it is, has not reached the high standard yet that is bound to come when the demands of an exacting market are better understood by poultry raisers. Too much inferior stock is shipped to our markets and very much too little of the really choice product. There is a most magnificent market for really choice fowl right in Gotham, and the careful, conscientious and wise poultry farmer will study the real demands of the consumer, and by catering to the latter will reap the reward he is entitled to."

There is a world of truth in that. The market must be catered to. Some poulterers have an idea that the demands of the commission man are personal whims, but in this they are greatly mistaken. The commission man merely voices the demands of the custom he has. What his customers ask for is what he is

striving to buy. It certainly is not a wise man who will try to convert the commission merchant.

Good methods are of more importance on a poultry farm than anything else. Of course this does not belittle the advice to have good stock, good houses and good feed. But of what value would the stock, houses and feed be if the care given the poultry is not of equal importance? It has been said that a woman can beat a man raising poultry. In a measure that is so. Why? She is more careful. She is more regular in the performance of her duties. She is more mindful of the little things. She never forgets the workings of a good rule. A man forgets. He changes ideas. He is apt to put off until tomorrow what he should do today. His methods are not good when he becomes neglectful. Good methods in the poultry business give good results.

Farm, Field and Fireside, Chicago, in its special poultry number of April 6th, editorially refers to the question why is the egg associated with Easter? It says:

Though this question is answered every year there are always some who are asking it for the first time. Besides in the traditions of the world, handed down, some of them, for a thousand years or more, the answer may be almost infinitely varied. The first and plainest answer is that from the egg springs new life. Easter marks the Spring-time, the moving of sap, the starting of growth, the beginning of new life in nature.

The ancients could find no better symbol of this bursting forth of new life in the vegetable world than the egg from which in due time new animal life breaks forth. Many of the ancient peoples believed that the round world itself was created from an egg.

In the Egyptian myth, Khnum, the maker of gods and men, sits at the potter's wheel and fashions the primal egg of generation.

13 eggs for 70 cts. P. Rocks and Wyans. 20 other vari. Circular, 2 cts. J. A. Rubrecht, Telford, Pa.

The Peruvians believe that three eggs fell from heaven, out of which came priests, nobles and common people.

In Australian creed the earth lay in darkness until an egg thrown into space became the sun.

Ormuzd and Ahriman, the Parsee powers for good and evil, contend for the mundane egg until the consummation of all things.

The ancient Britons considered the consumption of eggs impious, as it destroyed the vital principle.

There are many other legends about the primal egg, all more or less to the same point, which prevailed among the Phoenicians, Chinese, Hindus, Japanese, Romans, Druids, Aryans, Persians, Egyptians, Gauls, Greeks, Saxons, etc.

WYCHILD'S WYANDOTTES WHITES AND SILVERS EXCLUSIVELY.

YOUNG STOCK NOW READY.
Circular for stamp. WM. H. CHILD, Hatboro, Pa.

White Wyandotte Eggs

from strong, vigorous, standard size and pure white birds, one sitting \$2; two sittings \$3.50; three sittings \$4.50. Incubator eggs \$5 for 100 eggs. If you wish vigor and strength, and birds with ability to lay well send me your orders.

Light Brahma Bantam Eggs from the very best blood in America. Send me \$3 and get 15 eggs.

Reliable Incubators and Brooders, Orr's Clear Grit and other poultry supplies. Circular free. D. LINCOLN ORR, Box 9, Orr's Mills, N. Y.

BROILER EGGS

from strong, vigorous White Wyandottes, \$4.00 per hundred.

Eggs from selected pens headed by chalk-white cockerels, \$2 per 13; \$5 per 50. The cockerels are from the best stock in the country. Pairs, trios and pens for sale reasonable. Rufus' Red Belgian Hares, pedigreed and meat stock; also Black Belgians. Fifty fine Red Bucks, three to six months old, \$1 to \$5 each. Book giving full instructions on raising Hares, 25 cts. each. Send for large catalogue.

C. A. STEVENS & CO., Wilson, N. Y.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Light Brahmas (Cost and Felch strain) \$2.00 for 15. White Plymouth Rocks, \$1.00 per 15.

A few White P. Rock pullets at \$1.00 each. W. M. & M. W. POFFENBERGER, Bakersville, Wash. Co., Md.



Fidelity Foods BRING BIG RETURNS



Because they are adapted to a special purpose.

Fidelity Food for Young Chicks is a combination of the best varieties of nutritious grains and seeds with all hurtful portions eliminated. It is the safest and most nourishing food for chicks just out of the shell. Fed dry. Used by leading fanciers. 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.00; in bbls., \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

Fidelity Food for Fowls has proved itself to be the best food for maximum egg production and for maintaining birds in the highest condition. A perfectly "balanced" ration for pullets and laying hens. Has highest endorsement. 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.00; in bbls., \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

Fidelity Food for Fattening. Choice meals blended in proper proportion to be most relished by fowls and to produce the most rapid fattening, at the same time giving a fine and delicate flavor. Fowls fattened on Fidelity Food always top the market. Circulars free. Sold in barrels of 200 lbs., at \$5.00 per barrel.

PINELAND INCUBATOR AND BROODER CO.,

Box E, Jamesburg, New Jersey.



[BREVITY SYMPOSIUM—Continued.]

Activity (everlasting scratching); green bone at least twice a week; green food, especially cabbage and clover, and crushed oyster shell.—A. G. Goodacre. Most important to have strong, healthy stock. Then they must have exercise and a variety of food—in short, good care. As to the number of hens to a male, I think it depends a good deal on the vigor and health of the birds, especially the male. Eggs are usually fertile in Spring, when the fowls can get exercise and pick up a variety which shows what is needful.—B. S. Dowse.

Make the environments as near to the nature of Spring months as possible; deep litter, dry clean pens, fresh water, and proper feed, composed of animal food, vegetables and sound grains (no mash for breeding stock), and make them work in this litter for every grain they eat. We use only one male in each pen, and limit the females to twelve, in White Leghorns, and five in Light Brahma pens. Use a good trap nest to keep pedigree correct, as we thoroughly believe in line breeding.—William A. Penfield. To be in scratching shed houses to scratch for all grain feed; feed green cut bone and plenty of green food; keep free from lice; mate to good strong, vigorous cockerels.—Wm. Watmore.

Plenty of exercise, sprightly males, good pure food, fresh water, plenty of green food, cleanliness and grit.—Austin Long.

Young stock in good health.—Chas. A. French.

Keep dry; feed well; keep them in good health, and about ten hens to a cockerel.—Matt G. Robson.

Plenty of exercise and nourishing foods, with clean and dry quarters.—Robert Atkins.

Furnish the most lively vigorous cock possible, feed a little more animal meal, keep them at work and not over 12 hens in a pen.—Allen Bagnell.

No. 67.

What do you consider the best curtains for a scratching shed, and how do you prepare same to make them wind and waterproof?

Never used anything but common heavy factory cloth for curtains, but don't like it. Rather have rolling doors with windows in them.—E. E. Banks.

Used oiled muslin for mine. They have been in use three years. Another time I should use something stouter and have a window somewhere, as the muslin finally becomes so coated with dust as to keep out the light.—B. S. Dowse.

The following recipe I use for coating lothed curtains. It is waterproof, and may be of use in coating scratching shed curtains: 4 ounces linseed oil, 2 ounces lime water. Mix by heat. When cold add a mixture separately made of 2 ounces yolk of egg and 1 ounce white of egg. Two to three coats will make the muslin waterproof.—Matt G. Robson.

Do not use curtains. I use outside storm windows hinged on side, and open them wide every pleasant day.—Allen Bagnell.

Take 16 ounce ducking, and paint it. It will be both wind and waterproof.—Austin Long.

Duck is three times as durable as oiled muslin, and much cheaper, as it is wind and waterproof without oiling.—Mrs. A. J. Arnold.

* * *

No. 68.

Out of a sitting of 15 eggs, shipped from a distance, how many chicks would you consider a satisfactory hatch?

Seven is about all you get, as a rule. Two males, if worth \$5 each ought to be satisfactory.—Chas. A. French.

Seven good healthy chicks.—Robert Atkins.

From 8 to 12, considering time in the season.—Emory E. Banks.

It depends on the distance. About 3 out of 15 eggs I would not kick on.—Matt G. Robson.

Distance is no objection if properly packed. We use baskets with fillers and wood covers, and plenty of good excelsior to prevent jarring. Would consider 8 chicks satisfactory hatch from eggs laid before April (in this climate, central New York), and 10 chicks after that date, although they will average better.—William A. Penfield.

Would be satisfied with 7 or 8 chicks from 15 eggs shipped any distance.—Allen Bagnell.

Have hatched 10 out of 13.—Austin Long. Long distance hatches are quite a hobby with me. I am satisfied with a third hatch when I import eggs, but have got as high as 12 chicks from 13 eggs

90 varieties choice Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons and Belgian Hares. All described in Colored Descriptive 60-page Book, 10 cents mailed. J. A. Bergey, Telford, Pa.

FERTILE EGGS from our Mammoth Pekin ducks, Pollard & Weber strain, \$1.00 per 11; \$5.00 per 100. Stock for sale after June 1st. NAUSETT POULTRY FARM, East Orleans, Mass.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Extra large size and splendid layers. Free range. Eggs \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. GRACE DAY, Greenfield, Mass.

S. C. W. Leghorn eggs \$1 per 15; \$4 per 100. CHRIS. L. RHODES, Wolf Island, Mo.

FINE strain of White Wyandottes, \$5 for trio. Eggs \$1 for 13. Homing Pigeons \$1 pair. Incubator, 88-egg, complete, \$7.50. J. W. Moore, Hackettstown, N. J.

MASSASOIT
POULTRY FARM
—EAST PROV. R. I.—
UTILITY BRED

Barred P. Rocks

Eggs \$1.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 100.
NO STOCK UNTIL FALL.

BEST STRAINS Buff Wyandottes (Mattison), R. C. Brown Leghorns (Kulp) R. C. Buff Leghorns, W. P. Rocks, Red Caps, R. C. B. Minorcas (Northrup). 15 eggs, \$1.00. LEONARD A. WALTMAN & Co., Laddsbury, Pa.

FOR SALE. Eggs for hatching from Brahmas and S. C. W. Leghorns; also W. Wyandottes and Light Brahmas. Cockerels from \$1.50 up. Geo. W. Dunnican, 531 Harrison St., Passaic, N. J.

White Plymouth Rocks.
EGGS { from selected vigorous stock,
\$1.00 for 13; \$4.00 per 100.
STEPHEN WHITE, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

My Brown Leghorns

are great layers. Eggs for hatching from pure bred, farm raised stock. Prices reasonable. Write. Egg record free. LEE SHORTT, Lower Cabot, Vt.

from breeder in Massachusetts. Some parties report to me hatches from 9 to 12, and seem satisfied. I would consider 5 chicks from 13 eggs good value for \$1 sittings.—A. G. Goodacre. Eight.—Mrs. A. J. Arnold.

* * *

No. 69.

How many eggs have you found to be about right to set under a hen?

Eleven early in season; 13 later.—Emory E. Banks.

Eleven in Winter, and 13 in Spring.—Mrs. A. J. Arnold.

Fifteen eggs for Barred Plymouth Rock hens.—Wm. Watmore.

Thirteen, unless cold weather, when 11 would be better.—B. S. Dowse.

BOYER likes White P. Rocks. I breed good ones. Circular. H. D. HOPKINS, Montpelier, Vt.

AT 60 CTS. per dozen. Thoroughbred Lt. Brahma eggs. Boyer, Felch and Silberstein stock. Address, M. E. HAMMOND, Hackettstown, Warren Co., N. J.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Eggs for hatching after April 15.

\$3.00 per 100. Guaranteed 75 per cent. fertile. E. O. SCHAAF, Box 121, Woodbury, N. J.

EGGS from Shull's White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, balance of season. Fifty eggs, one kind or different, \$3; same as I use. Pekin Ducks, 20 for \$2. Belgian Hares, Does, bred a specialty. Cordova, Thadious, Warsaw, Shafter, Belgian Prince and other fine Bucks at Warren. R. R. SHULL, Greensboro, Md.

15 EGGS \$1.00.

SUPERIOR LAYING

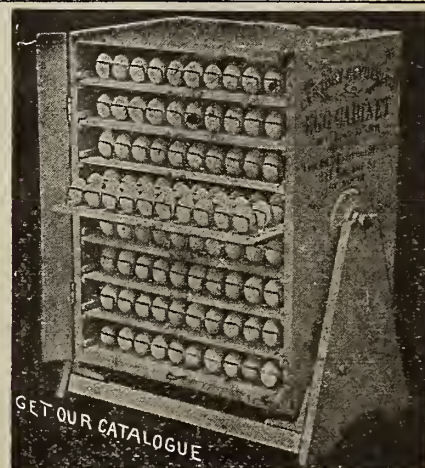
Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Wyandottes and White Leghorns.

Incubator Eggs, \$3.50 per hundred. Circular free. FRANK C. BURDICK, Rockville, R. I.

WHITE WYANDOTTES exclusively. Hunter and Colby strains, bred for meat and eggs. Bay eyes and yellow legs. Great winter layers of large brown eggs. Eggs, \$1 per 13. J. X. DUVAL, 853 Somerville St., Manchester, N. H.

RABBITS

The only low-cost book on the Rabbit ever published to our knowledge, is "The Rabbit: How to Select, Breed and Manage the Rabbit and Belgian Hare, for Pleasure or Profit," by W. N. Richardson, a man of long experience with Rabbits. Third edition now ready, nicely illustrated, enlarged and much improved with breeders' directory. Price 25 cts. or with AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE one year 40 cts. CLARENCE C. DEPUY, Publisher, Syracuse, N. Y.



[PATENTED].

Century Revolving Cabinet

WOODS EGG-HOLDER CO., St. Louis.
(Editor. We use it on A FEW HENS' Experimental Farm and can fully endorse it).

From 11 to 15, depending on the capacity of the hen.—Robert Atkins.

From 13 to 15 are plenty.—Austin Long. Ten (Wyandotte) eggs for March, under medium sized hens; 13 for rest of season, or 12 under small hens.—A. G. Goodacre.

Never give early sitters over 11 eggs; as weather becomes warm give 13 or even 15 according to size of hen. Believe 13 is enough for any hen, however.—Allen Baguella.

Nine to 10 eggs in March suits me.—Chas. A. French.

A friend of mine owned a Barred Rock hen that stole her nest, and, remarkable to state, brought out 22 chicks. This, however, is very unusual. You may safely put 15 eggs under a Light Brahma. American breeds can cover 13 eggs easily. Very early in Spring don't set the hen on as many eggs as you would in the Summer.—Thomas A. Lambie.

Thirteen eggs is a good number for medium sized hens early in the season, although 15 eggs make a good shaped nest, and that is what we send out for a sitting.—William A. Penfield.

I find that 12 or 13 do better than 15. Don't have so many broken, besides the eggs do not get chilled in cold weather. I set as low as 11.—Matt. G. Robson.

* * *

No. 70.

How do you prevent hens flying over the fence? Cut all of flight feathers of both wings, except the three outer ones, and when closed the cutting does not show, but they cannot fly over a four foot fence.—Mrs. A. J. Arnold.

Have fence high enough of wire netting without top rail. If this is next to impossible, as with Leghorns, clip one wing.—Emory E. Banks.

Just have wire and no top board. Still have them fly over, so that I had to clip one wing. Last year I had three hens that I could not keep in the park, and I did not like to clip their wing, so got some baled wire and stretched along the top of the fence, about five or six inches higher. When a hen tries to fly over the wire she is bounced backward. A few attempts and she gives it up as a bad job.—Matt G. Robson.

We have no trouble whatever with Light Brahmas. Can confine them with a three foot fence of wire netting. But Leghorns will fly over any six foot fence if they can see the top, and are discontented with small enclosures. The better remedy is to make yards long as possible, and wide as convenient, as distance in one direction only, gives them an opportunity for exercise.—William A. Penfield.

I have several acres enclosed in wire netting, some four feet, some three feet, and a short space of it is only two feet, but even my Leghorns have never gotten over it. I have about 900 head, and some of them quite good on the wing, yet none of them got over the fence during the whole season.—Chas. A. French.

Keep Klondikes—they can't fly.—Allen Baguella.

TO make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book 'Business Dairying' & Cat. 247 free. W. Chester, Pa.

Have seven feet lath fences, with wire running all around on inside, just even with top of lath, and six inches inside of fence. A few trials will cure them.—Austin Long.

My White Wyandottes are not inclined to "fence jumping." Have no trouble on that score.—Robert Atkins.

* * *

Belated Replies.

Consider nine square feet per hen about right. Mistake to have pens deep back (from front). Prefer them twelve feet almost. Seven foot post front, rather less than quarter of front for window. Great objection to deep houses is litter thrown away back, thus more labor to keep the floor in condition. This does not affect two-pen houses so much with light in at each end. The advantages are: eggs are not so likely to become chilled on cold days with the windows partly open, the fowls are more free from draughts.

We prefer marketing at about four months old—at which time we have cockerels dressed and drawn to weigh five pounds each. Prices here in Nova Scotia are 15 cents per pound from February to September.—A. G. Goodacre.

* * *

New Questions.

81. Is it advisable to keep the scratching sheds provided with litter during the Summer, or will the exercise they get in the yards be sufficient?

82. For a meat ration, what do you consider the comparative values of fresh cut bone, ground beef scraps and animal meal?

83. What have you found best to use in the nursery part of the incubator for the chicks to rest on?

84. Do you cool the eggs in the incubator or out of it, and to how low a temperature, and with what success?

85. Have you tried sowing seed in your poultry yards to supply green food in the Spring and Summer months, and if so, what seed do you use?

86. Have you ever sowed Dwarf Essex Rape for Fall and Winter green food, and with what results?

87. Which is preferable, to supply confined fowls with cut green food, or to have such food growing in their runs?

88. A correspondent would like opinions regarding liquid lice killers. How used and with what success. He has not tried them, but if they will kill the lice without handling or harming the fowls, should think it would be better than dusting with powder.

89. What do you consider the proper price for eggs for hatching, from No. 1 stock, bred for utility and fancy?

R. I. REDS. Prize stock eggs \$1 and \$1.50 per 15; \$5 per 100. J. E. Bean, Davisville, N. H.

"Easy Poultry Keeping," etc., by State Institute Lecturer, 25c. Mr. Boyer says in Jan. No., it's "a mass of pointers." Myra V. Norys, 308a, Westfield, N. J.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

and R. C. R. I. REDS.

Eggs and chickens that are right.

HENRY B. SPENCER, Ayer, Mass.

EGGS from leading varieties of thoroughbred poultry bred for standard points, utility and from heavy layers. Eggs \$1.00 per sitting. Catalogue free. H. D. ROTH, Franconia, Pa.

Eaton's White Wyandottes

are good Winter layers and prime market poultry. Eggs from same pens 1 hatch from \$1.00 per 13; \$2.00 per 30.

E. L. EATON, Millington, Mass.

UTILITY WYANDOTTES.

WHITES AND BUFFS.

Layers of brown eggs. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Wm. C. MacMullin, Box 134, Paulsboro, Glou. Co., N. J.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns

LINE-BRED. PROLIFIC LAYERS.

Eggs, one setting, \$1.00; 50 eggs, \$3.50; 100 eggs, \$6. C. H. CLARK, Box 1, Cobalt, Conn.

FOR SALE. A few Cockerels, E. B. Thompson Ringlet strain **BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS** for \$2.00 and upwards. Eggs from same strain. Also H. E. Benedict strain R. C. B. Leghorns, 20 eggs for \$1.00. **RIVERSIDE POULTRY FARM,** Box 81, Ausable Forks, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

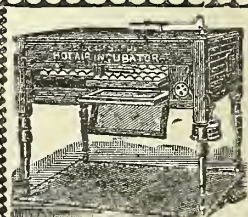
Bred for heavy laying by F. L. DuBOIS, Box 45, Loyd, N. Y., prop. Mountain View Poultry Farms. I select and mate up my breeding pens every fall, from stock proving greatest layers the past year. Have my farms fenced so all have free range. No yarded fowls for me. Eggs yet this season \$1 per 15.

DOES THE WORK BETTER THAN HENS.

OUR INCUBATORS

are scientifically perfect, a 200 size hatching more chicks than 20 hens and at a time when sitters are hard to get. As money makers, no apparatus will equal a **Successful Hatcher.** We are the largest exclusive manufacturers of standard incubators and brooders. Send 6 cents for our 154-page Catalogue, printed in 5 languages. Address,

DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., Box 423 DES MOINES, IOWA



1500 Chicks for Sale

Weekly from my Line Bred "since 1888," Laying Matings.

THIS IS A RARE BARGAIN

as are also eggs from above stock, as well as my world-wide reputation.

EXHIBITION STOCK fully described in my 32-page illustrated FREE CATALOGUE.

White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes,

Barred and White Rocks and Light Brahmas.

ELM POULTRY YARDS, Hartford, Conn.

Belated Odds and Ends.

Here are Some Odds and Ends That Came Too Late to be Classified, but Interesting Nevertheless.

John Irving, Natick, Mass.: "I have tried setting hens with all numbers of eggs, but find the best results when giving but eleven, especially in the beginning of the season."

David Thomas, Shamokin, Pa.: "I have kept both the Single Comb and the Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, and find that the latter will give me the largest and brownest eggs, and just as many as the Single Comb variety."

G. W. Preston, Omaha, Neb.: "If any of your readers are bothered in getting material for hens' nests, let them try sawdust. It makes a clean nest, and seems to absorb much of the bad odor so common in a hen house."

John Y. Lucas, Framingham, Mass.: "I cannot understand why, in these days of desperate struggle to produce brown-egg layers, the Langshan is not more largely used. I do not believe there are better brown eggs in existence than that breed lays."

Miss Mary Van Dusen, Troy, N. J.: "I think the readers of A FEW HENS are getting the worth of their money ten fold. Aside from the regular attractions of the paper, such additions as Brevity Symposium, Our Egg Club, and the Prize Egg Contest, are worth a great deal to all beginners. The egg contest I consider an innovation that will outdistance even the noted display at the Boston Show."

R. T. Wright, Lancaster, Pa.: "I was interested in a query given in the Symposium department, *re* dust baths. I think a dust box is an old theory which kept company with the nest egg. I have fine, loose earth on the floor of the scratching sheds, and the fowls enjoy all the bathing they want. Dust boxes take up room and are not patronized as they should be. Dust boxes and nest eggs are of no use in the poultry house—at least that is my opinion."

Harry Newton, Atlantic City, N. J.: "I am puzzled to know whether I shall adopt the natural or the artificial methods of hatching and brooding chicks. If I use the hen there is no danger of the heat getting too high, I don't need to bother about ventilation and moisture, I have no trouble with thermometers and lamps, I won't need to turn eggs, and I won't need to worry about fire or some other mishap. At the same time, if I use an incubator, I need not wait for broody hens, I won't have trouble of hens leaving nest, becoming indifferent, or eating eggs, I won't have the hen breaking eggs in nest or tramping the chicks to death, I won't be bothered with lice, I will get out more chicks for the same amount of labor. Surely I am puzzled which to accept."

Clara A. Barton, Hamburg, Pa.: "We have kept poultry more or less for about ten years, and with varied success. Our greatest trouble was to get the proper ration, one that would keep the hens in good health and vitality,

and make eggs. I must admit we were not successful until we adopted the rations employed on A FEW HENS' Experimental Farm, viz., a mash of ground oats, corn, middlings and bran, with beef scraps, linseed meal and cooked cut clover hay, for morning, and a mixture of equal parts of whole oats, wheat and cracked corn, at night. It seems our success dated from the time we began that ration."

W. M. Lloyd, New York: "About seven years ago I made the assertion to Mr. Jacobs that I could in time produce ten hens that would lay 300 pounds of eggs in one year. To do this I had to devise some system to find the birds that laid the largest eggs and the greatest number. At that time I devised a nest to be placed between two yards, admitting the hen from one yard, and on entering close the door and open the other end of the nest, thus releasing her into the other yard. Crude as it was for a beginning, it gave me my best layers. But to get the birds that laid the large eggs it failed. Right here I claim to be the father of the trap system—if any one did before me, would like to know. That Fall I made my first trap, and got my best and earliest layers, and the layers of the largest eggs. The nest was open at both ends. After the hen entered she shut the door, and a wire pen 16 inches high and 36 inches long held her until released. I had the bird and the egg. While it did the work, there was entirely too much machinery about it, and so each year I improved and exhibited the first trap nest the public ever saw. It was exhibited at the New York Show. Today I have in use the simplest nest

Advance Trap Nest. Once tried, always used. Circular free. W. Darling, So. Setauket, L. I., N. Y.

Thoroughbred Belgian Hares. Fine color and quality. Dressed four months' old \$1. Fully matured stock \$1.50. W. H. WARREN, Ransomville, N. Y.

75c. WHITE WYANDOTTE Eggs
Wild Rose strain. Cir. free.
E. COOK, Andover, Conn.

WHITE WYANDOTTE Eggs for hatching from stock bred for eggs. Winter layers \$1.50 per sitting. WM. WILSON, Normal, Nebraska.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. Eggs \$1.50 per 13; \$3.00 per 50. Stock in the Fall bred for eggs and quality. H. F. EVANS, DeHaven, Pa.

LIGHT BRAHMAS. Fine heavy-laying hens, mated to Hartnest Farm cockerels. Eggs \$1.50 per 13. DANIEL S. LEHMAN, Hockersville, Dauphin County, Pa. Box 28.

R. I. REDS R. and S. Comb. Hens bred for business mated to unrelated vigorous males, \$1 per sitting. C. A. OWEN, Stoneham, Mass.

BARRED P. ROCK Eggs for sale \$1 per setting. Bradley Bros. and Palmer strain. Won first and special at Torrington. Also cockerels for sale. C. F. BOURGEOIS, Cromwell, Conn.

WHITE WYANDOTTES exclusively. C. F. A. Smith's Promoter strain; Duston and Hawkins strains. 75 to 90 per cent. fertile guaranteed. Best matings, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Extra good, 100, \$5. W. E. SHOEMAKER, Laceyville, Pa.

LARGE BROWN EGGS and a lot of them from my Barred Plymouth Rocks and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. \$1 per 13. DR. C. E. WOODS, Lunenburg, Mass.

Crystal Spring Stock Farm, Burlington, Mass. R. I. Reds and White Wyandottes. Incubator eggs \$5 per 100. Mature stock for sale at all times. Special matings \$1.50 a setting.

IDEAL BROODERS.

Indoor, Outdoor, Sectional, \$5.00 up. Central heat. Positive supply of warmed fresh air under circular hover. IDEAL BROODER CO., East Mansfield, Mass.

made, and performed the act of finding ten hens (Black Minorcas) that laid 301 1-4 pounds of eggs in one year. I herewith send you six eggs weighing one pound. I am selling them at 16 cents a pound, and cannot get enough to supply the demand. I have a number of hens laying seven eggs to the pound, and 16 hens that lay the kind I sent you. The hens that laid these eggs were all from one sire. The individual egg record of some are: No. 2, 204 eggs; No. 5, 193; No. 6, 208; No. 9, 197; No. 11, 201; No. 13, 222. All are pullets, and lay these large eggs."

(The eggs arrived in due time, but being in a small wooden box, and packed with sawdust, there was not enough spring to the package for rough handling. The consequence was that a number were completely smashed, so that we could not weigh them. But judging from the size of the eggs there is every reason to accept Mr. Lloyd's claim. Breeding up to good size and color of egg is a very laudable object. It is that kind of work that brings the cream of the retail trade, and enables one to hold it.—EDITOR.)

DON'T QUARREL

with your neighbor about your chickens or his. Use our Superior Poultry Netting and your troubles end. This netting is galvanized after it's made.

3 feet wide per roll, \$2.15 Roll contains 150 lineal ft.
4 " " " " 2.95
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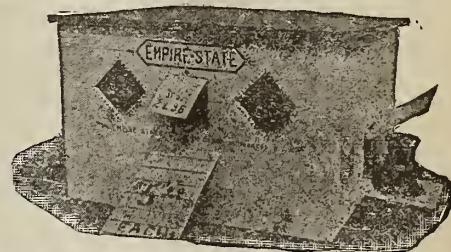
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SUTCLIFFE & CO., 226 W. Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

BARCAINS!

Utility White Wyandottes

45 PULLETS	AT \$1.00 EACH.
15 PULLETS	AT .75 EACH.
30 YEARLING HENS	AT 1.00 EACH.
2 YEARLING COCKS	AT 2.00 EACH.
1 COCKEREL	AT 2.00
EGGS, \$1.00 per 15; \$4.00 per 100.	
J. T. ANGELL, Pine Plains, N. Y.	



The EMPIRE STATE BROODERS Still Lead.

100 chick size, only \$5; 200 chick size, only \$10. Regular Steel Brooder Lamps, \$1.15 each; 1-2 doz. \$6.50. Summer Queen Brooder Lamps, \$1 each; 1-2 doz. \$5.50. Reliance Brooder Lamps (our leaders), 75c. each; 1-2 doz. \$4.25. 11-2 in. Compressed Wicks for above Lamps, 1 doz. 25c. Tested Incubator Thermometers, 40c. each; 1-2 doz. \$2.25. Tested Brooder Thermometers, 30c. each; 1-2 doz. \$1.50. Lambert's Death to Lice, 10, 25, 50c. and \$1 pkgs. The celebrated Crosier Lice Killing Paint, simply mix with Kerosene Oil and spray over roosts, etc., per lb., 25c. or 5 lbs. \$1; 10 lbs. \$1.50. Lower rates yet to Agents. We are Jobbers for the Highest Grade Crushed Oyster Shells for poultry obtainable, free from all dirt and sea shells, 100 lbs. 50 cts.; 500 lbs. \$2.50; 1000 lbs. \$4.75; 2000 lbs. \$9. F. O. B. cars here. (Put up in 100 lb. sacks only). Pioneer Clover Meal for Winter Eggs, 50-lb. sack, \$1; 100-lb. sack, \$2. Bowker's Egg-Lime Grit (best made) 100 lbs. 50c. Swift's-Lowell Bone and Meat Meal, 100 lbs. \$2.25. Cracked Bone or Bone Meal, 500 lbs. \$12. Beef Scraps, 500 lbs. \$12. We sell the new \$10 Blizzard Bone Cutter for only \$7. Send 2-cent stamp for our new Catalogue. Circulars free.

EMPIRE STATE BROODER CO., Box B2, Halls Corners, N. Y.

INCUBATOR EGGS

from pure bred White Wyandottes. \$3.00 per 100. SILAS DEAN, Oak Hill, N. Y.

Natural Incubation and Brooding.

"And the Voice of the Little Chick is Heard in the Land"—To Many the Old Methods are the Best Yet.

Avoid damp quarters.
Treat the broody hen kindly.
Pullets as broody hens are risky.
A wild mother will have wild chicks.
Begin fighting lice with the sitting hen.
Lookout for cats, rats and other enemies.
Overfat has nothing to do with broodiness.
Do not use the drinking vessels for the chicks.
April and May are the best hatching months.
Nothing is gained by giving a hen too many eggs.
Two year old hens generally make the best sitters.
No breed is absolute proof against the broody fever.
Lettuce makes the finest greens for young chicks.
As near as possible, set eggs of the same age and breed.
The heavy Winter layers, are, as a rule, the early broodies.
Do not remove the chicks from the nest until they are perfectly dry.
Fresh water, whole corn and grit is the ideal ration for the sitting hen.
Any meat meal which is a combination of meat, blood and bone is best for chicks.
Never give a hen eggs to hatch until you are convinced she is downright broody.
Brahma eggs are as a general thing slower at hatching than any other variety.
A few tar camphor balls placed in the nest of the sitting hen is a good insecticide.
A hen taken sick on the nest should be removed at once and the eggs given to a new hen.
When the mother hen begins to lay, it is an indication that she will soon be ready to leave her young.
Never set a hen in a place formerly occupied by a broody, until the place has been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.
Lath runs, made A shape, two feet wide at the bottom, and three feet long, make good runs for placing in front of the coop or barrel in which sitting hens are quartered.
Until the chicks are several weeks old, they should not be allowed to roam about with the mother hen. Over-exercise is fatal to them. It is the best to keep the hens confined in a lath run and allow the chicks to run at will.

BROODER. Lincoln's Natural broods chicks like a hen. Top heat; chicks do not crowd; cannot chill; supplies moisture. Awarded first of five kinds at Maplewood Farm. O. R. Lincoln, 40 Granite St., Fall River, Mass.

White Wyandottes

Bred for utility. Hunter strain. Eggs \$1.00 per setting; \$3.50 for 50. Maple View Poultry Yards, NATHAN WEST, Proprietor, Cobalt, Conn.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS

Eggs for hatching from strong, vigorous stock. Heavy laying strain. Price \$1.00 for 13; \$2.00 for 30; \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. FRANK FITCH, Ellsworth, Ohio.

Notes in Passing.

News in the Market Poultry World—Hints that May be of Value—Paragraphs from Our Exchanges.

Grade up and not down.
Improvement will never cease.
None of us does his best in anything.
Success comes from careful and thoughtful work.
Neglects will invite and develop troubles never dreamed of.
Some men don't know how well they can do until they try.
New ideas and new thoughts are constantly springing up.
Practical Poultryman says the hen pays cash for what she gets.
Don't mistake and get on the down grade instead of the up grade.
Proper grading requires skill, study and a strict adherence to business.
Be sure you are right, says *Farm Journal*, then pause a moment for reflection.
Good care will overcome much inconvenience and unfavorable conditions in poultry raising.
Geo. O. Brown says there is no short cross-road to success in poultry raising.

ing. All must travel the same road and avoid the stumbling blocks.

But few people have succeeded in grading up by crossing without having some definite purpose in view and laboring to that end, says *Poultry Farmer*.

Percy W. Shepard says the successful rearing of poultry will continue to be bred for those who have the qualifications which command success in this work.

Geo. S. Whitford says: Verily, the seasons whirl round rapidly, and a year's work and profits are lost by the habitual "putting off" until tomorrow what should be done today.

Poultry Farmer says the poultry press is performing its mission. It is pleading for better things, better stock and better management. It will never be satisfied with present conditions.

W. B. German says some of us find out through experience that we are losers by doing poor work, but we go on and on, year in and year out regardless of the loss and then wonder why we never succeed.

A correspondent in *Poultry Farmer* says he has discovered that there are lots of things preached on the poultry



EVERY MOTHER SHOULD

Have it in the House

To cure the common ailments that may occur in every family as long as life has woes.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT has been used and indorsed since 1810, to relieve or cure every form of Pain and Inflammation. Is Safe, Soothing, Sure. Otherwise it could not have existed for almost a Century.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Is strictly a family remedy for Internal as much as External use

To cure Colds, Croup, Coughs, Catarrh Cramps and Colic it acts promptly.—

Originated by an old Family Physician. Trust what time has indorsed. Sold by Druggists. Price 25 and 50c. Book Treatment of Disease sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

PURIFINE

“The Best Disinfectant For Hen Houses.”

Recommended and Used by MICHAEL K. BOYER on his Experimental Farm.

KILLS ALL ODOR AND LEAVES NONE OF ITS OWN.

Stands diluting with thirty parts of water. Put up in pint bottles. Price 50 cents. One dozen bottles sent to any Express Office for \$6.00. Freight prepaid. Full directions for use with each bottle. Send all orders to

A FEW HENS, 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

question that are not practiced, and not even by the preachers themselves, and there are lots of things preached that should not be practiced by any one.

Let poultry breeders never lose sight of the fact that the person who is doing his best in anything is doing a whole lot better than the person who is just half trying. Let us do as well as we can and we will find improvement all along the line in our poultry management.

F. M. Perry, in *American Poultry Advocate*, says poultry raising requires time and attention to details, wholesome food of sufficient variety and quality, fresh water, clean, comfortable quarters. "I am convinced that on these three things, coupled with judicious breeding, depends our success."

It depends largely on skill, talent and the interest taken in any farm product as to what success will be achieved in it. If one don't like the poultry business, takes little interest in it, letting his poultry look out for themselves, he must blame himself, not the poultry interest, if it is a failure, says F. M. Perry.

Exercise good common sense in the management of your poultry, forever keeping in mind that it is generally some little detail, something rightly attended to at the proper time or carelessly left undone, that turns the scales either to the side of profit or loss, says F. M. Perry, in *American Poultry Advocate*. Nothing insures success like intelligence and faithful attention to all the little details.

When starting out in the poultry business you may meet those who try to discourage and ridicule you. But go right ahead, says Percy W. Shepard. Push along your work and you will be able to show them that you are not behind but up with those who are making a success of life.

J. H. Davis, in *Practical Poultryman*, says: Right breeding in all its details is a trade, a profession, that must be learned. It is simple, yet its simplicity is not foolishness. Good sense, plenty of work, a constant desire and attempt to better the birds as well as their surroundings, makes the poultry yard a thorny place for lazy people.

A correspondent in *Texas Farm and Ranch* says science in the poultry business is indispensable, but it must be mixed with common sense, demonstration and ascertained facts. This much has been proved: that diligence and hard labor alone will not bring success in the poultry business, but there must be knowledge—a little science behind the hennery.

If you haven't an abundance of patience the chicken business is not your fort, says *Baltimore Sun*. Patience is only one of several factors, too. Some of the others are perseverance, quick perception, a kind heart, ambition to succeed, and paying proper heed to all the little things that fit together as success factors. If you are lazy and consider the poultry business a "soft-snap," you will have to guess again. Don't figure your poultry success on

paper unless you record actual experience. The figure you'll make in carrying on the business will prove facts that will be more valuable than theory on paper. Prosperity is a fruit tree that has to be climbed after, and grows high up on the hustle tree.

Why not raise a drove of Guineas? asks a writer in *Farm Journal*. Their eggs are as good as hens', and their flesh has the flavor of wild fowl and is popular with epicures. Their danger signal makes them equal to the best of watch dogs in giving warnings and scaring off prowlers. They are no harder to raise than turkeys, and will glean a living from orchards and fields. The White Guineas are preferred by many because they are peaceable and more domestic in their habits than the Pearls.

Iowa *Homestead* says inbreeding is one thing that has prevented many farmers from making a success. This is not practiced because there is any special desire to do so, but because of neglect on the part of many. The matter is not given the attention when it should be done, and when it is called to mind it is too late to get breeders then and another year of inbreeding is practiced. This is one reason, and another is due to the fact that it costs more to get good males from abroad than it does to select a few of the best in the flock for that purpose.

If more open sheds were built, says H. S. Babcock, to be closed in stormy weather with cheap canvas, there would be less sickness and better results. Of course it would not be wise to throw open the houses in the dead of Winter, but if they were kept open and not closed up every cool night in the Fall, so that the fowls could be hardened gradually, the birds would suffer less than they suffer in close houses. As this method of housing is economical, it is well worth trying. If one doubts the expediency, let him try it with a single pen and note results. Many birds are killed by mistaken kindness.

"When I go into a farmer's hen house," says a writer in *Farm and Home*, "and see a lot of manure in it, and at the same time the farmer is buying fertilizer, I have a poor opinion of his methods. A carpenter went into a

very intelligent farmer's hen house to make repairs, but could not work on account of the quantity of manure. Yet that farmer was buying phosphate and fish pomace at a high price. The poultry manure was far more valuable and at the same time losing its value and being injurious to the best health of the fowls. Too many farmers and even gardeners consider poultry manure not worth bothering with. Yet it is one of our most valuable manures."

BUFFINTON'S BUFFS.

Price of Eggs for 1901 from No. 1 Stock:

Buff Ducks, the only specimens in America, \$5 for 12; Buff Plymouth Rocks, Buff Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, Rose, Pea and Single Comb R. I. Reds, Partridge Wyandottes and Partridge Plymouth Rocks, \$2 for 13; \$5 for 40. Buff Cochins and Barred P. Rocks, \$1.25 for 13; \$3 for 40. From No. 2 yards of Rose, Pea and Single Comb R. I. Reds, Buff Wyandottes, Buff P. Rocks and Buff Leghorns, \$1.25 for 13; \$3 for 40; \$6 for 100. Send for circular.

Rowland G. Buffinton, Box 677, Fall River, Mass.

THE F. P. C. CHICK MANNA

TEN DAYS' FOOD For Little Chicks when first Hatched. Tested, proven productive of QUICK, STRONG, HEALTHY GROWTH

Highly Prized by POULTRY RAISERS.

Send for Descriptive Price List of the F. P. C. PREPARATIONS for POULTRY, HORSES, CATTLE, Etc. MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

F. P. CASSEL, Lansdale, Pa.

RESULTS OF F. P. C. Chick Manna.

MAPLEHURST FARM.
BUFFINTON'S BUFFS.

Fall River, Mass., August 24, 1900.
F. P. Cassel. Dear Sir:—I have used this season nearly 400 pounds of Chick Manna. It has given better satisfaction than any chick food I ever used, and I have been in the poultry business 35 years.
Yours truly, ROWLAND G. BUFFINTON.

... CRESENT FARM ...

Controls the largest combination of poultry farms in the world, HENRY M. LADD, Proprietor.

Cleveland, Ohio, February 5th, 1901.
F. P. Cassel, Lansdale, Pa. Dear Sir:—We used your Chick Manna last season and had marvelous success. If you will give us the agency for Portage and Summit Counties we can handle a large amount of it for you. I shall be pleased to hear your terms.
Respectfully yours, HENRY M. LADD.

Under date February 13, 1901, we have from the Crescent Farm: "Among all the chicks we raised last Spring fed on your Manna, we never lost one by disease." Cordially yours,

HENRY M. LADD.

WINTER LAYERS.

Barred Rocks,
W. Wyandottes.

Laid 5,220 eggs in January; 5,414 in February. 150 R Pullets laid 2,331 eggs in January; 2,416 in February. Are you looking for stock like this? \$2 per setting; three settings \$5. Stock vigorous and healthy.
G. A. GOODWIN, (successor to A. F. Hunter),
South Natick, Mass.

CHARLES H. REEVE,

187 Washington, bet. Courtland and Dey Sts., New York
Dealer in Hulled Oats, Hemp, Canary and Sunflower Seeds, Beef Scraps, Bone Meal, Grit, Shells, Canada Peas, Round Corn and all kinds of Grass Seeds, Pigeon and Poultry Supplies.

WHITE WYANDOTTES,

HEAVY LAYERS.

Bred for practical purposes. We use scratching sheds. Alternate male birds (keeping trio for each pen) and get strong fertile eggs in Winter. Eggs \$1.00 per 15; \$1.50 per 30; \$4.50 per 100. Can be called for at store if preferred.

I. J. STRINGHAM, 105 Park Place, N. Y. City.
Or Glen Cove, Long Island.

Poultry Marker.



With the Marker here illustrated, any form of mark may be adopted by punching the web between the toes. A complete record of chicks from different parties and strains can thus be kept, as well as to know your birds wherever they may be. It may save you money and a valuable bird. It costs, postpaid,

25 cts.

Send all orders to us.

FIVE MARKERS

SENT FOR \$1.00.

I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

ESTABLISHED 1887 Our

Pedigree bred, brown egg, heavy laying **Stay White Wyandottes, Red R. I. Reds.** We use trap nests. Utility points have been bred into all our stock for 14 years. They score high; have the correct shape; are full of vim and win wherever shown. Manchester, N. H., two shows, 1900, my Wys. won 1st, 3d pens; 1st, 2d, 3d cks; 2d, 3d, 4th hens; 1st, 2d, 3d eggs; 19 specials. My Reds won 2d pen; 2d eggs, and specials. Scored 92 to 95 each. All were my heavy laying stock. Do you want this stock? Eggs 85 per cent fertile, 15, \$1.25; 30, \$2; 50, \$3; 100, \$5.

C. E. DAVIS, Warner, N. H.

Our Market Report.

An Accurate Account of the Highest, Lowest and Average Prices for the Best Market Stock, Paid During the Month of April—Goods Not up to the Standard Received Proportionately Less.

NEW YORK.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Fresh eggs.....	14	13 1-2	13 3-4
Broilers, dressed.....	35	30	32 1-2
Fowls, dressed.....	11	10	10 1-2
Spring ducks, dressed....	22	18	20
Turkey hens, dressed.....	10	9	9 1-2
Turkey toms, dressed.....	9	8	8 1-2
Old Roosters, dressed.....	6 1-2	6	6 1-4
Geese, dressed.....	10	8	9
Fowls, live.....	11 1-2	9 1-2	10 1-2
Roosters, live.....	7 1-2	6	6 3-4
Turkeys, live.....	9	7	8
Ducks, live, pair.....	.90	.70	.80
Geese, live, pair.....	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$1.12 1-2

PHILADELPHIA.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Fresh Eggs.....	14	13	13 1-2
Hens, live.....	11 1-2	10 1-2	11
Hens, dressed.....	10	9 1-2	9 3-4
Old Roosters, live.....	8	7	7 1-2
Old Roosters, dressed.....	7 1-2	7	7 1-4
Spring Chickens, live.....	30	25	27 1-2
Spring Chickens, dressed	13	12	12 1-2
Nearby broilers.....	25	20	22 1-2
Fancy roasting Chickens..	16	15	15 1-2

BOSTON.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Eggs, nearby and Cape	17	16	16 1-2
Chickens, dressed.....	18	16	17
Fowls, dressed.....	14	12	13
Roosters, dressed.....	7 1-2	7	7 3-4
Turkeys, old.....	10	8	9
Geese.....	11	9	10
Broilers.....	35	30	32 1-2
Live fowls.....	11	10	10 1-2

CHICAGO.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Eggs, fresh.....	13	12 1-2	12 3-4
Chickens, hens, scalded....	9 1-2	9	9 3-4
Chickens, hens, alive.....	10 1-2	8	9 1-4
Spring Chickens, live.....	8	8	8
Roosters, live.....	5	5	5
Ducks, live, old.....	9 1-2	9	9 1-4
Ducks, Spring, dressed....	11	10	10 1-2
Geese, live, per dozen....	\$9.00	\$7.00	\$8.00
Turkey hens, dressed.....	11	9	10
Turkey hens, live.....	7	7	7
Turkey gobblers, dressed....	8	6	7
Turkey gobblers, live.....	7	6	6 1-2

MINORCAS exclusively.

Single Comb Black Minorcas, Standard bred for 11 years for heavy layers of large white eggs. They are the celebrated Pitt strain. Line bred. Winners of First Boston Pen, 1901; also special on pen. 2nd cock, 3rd hen, 5th cockerel and 1st pullet; also 3rd white eggs. The females are very large, with long bodies; the males typical Minorcas in every part. Eggs for hatching \$2 per 15; \$10 per 100. Circular free.

MRS. GEO. E. MONROE, Box B, Dryden, N. Y.

Member Am. B. Minorca Club.

A LIVING from Two Acres and A Few Hens is no dream, but can be made with my **UTILITY-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES EGGS!** Single sitting, \$1.25; per hund. 2 or more sittings at \$1.50 \$4.00. Fertility guaranteed. Illustrated circular free. **ROUND TOP POULTRY YARDS,** C. P. BYINGTON, M. D., Proprietor, Cairo, N. Y.

People We Know.

Facts and News Gleaned Especially for A FEW HENS About People We Know.

Charles H. Reeve, dealer in poultry, pigeon and cattle feed, has removed his place of business to 187 Washington street, New York City.

Those interested in good White Wyandottes and Single Comb White and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns should write Mrs. Myra V. Norys, Ridgewood, N. J., for 1901 circular.

Winfield Darling, the inventor and patentee of the Advance trap nest, South Setauket, L. I., has just issued a circular describing the value of trap nests in general, and the Advance in particular. It will be sent free upon application.

Geo. G. Brown, East Cleveland, Ohio, proprietor of Roycroft Farm, has just issued a very neat catalogue of his White Wyandottes and White Plymouth Rocks. Both the catalogue and the stock are strictly first-class.

Wm. H. Allen, Jr., Arlington, Mass., is manufacturing the King Fattening or Cramming machine. It is on the order of the English machines. Those interested should write for descriptive circular, and say A FEW HENS advised you to.

The National Egg Carrier Co., Scranton, Pa., have issued circulars of egg traps that look like good and attractive articles for use in the market business. They will send circulars if you mention A FEW HENS.

Mrs. May Taylor, Hale, Mo., forwarded a sample box of her roup cure to us, but as we never allow that disease to develop on our farm, we cannot give it a trial. Knowing the reliability of Mrs. Taylor, however, we believe that the medicine is all right.

ROSE Comb White and R. C. Brown Leghorns. Eggs 75 cts. per 15. L. Pratt, Maryland, N. Y.

BARRED P. ROCK and S. C. W. Leghorn eggs \$1 per sitting; W. H. Turkey eggs 25 cents each; Belgian Hares \$1 up. PLAINSIDE, Jefferson, Ohio.

RATS DRIVE AWAY ALIVE forever. No poison. Our new discovery sends them off like magpies; they never come back. No postpaid. FREE with every order True Recipe How to Make HENS LAY MORE EGGS. Also keep your fowls healthy. Gallatin & Co., Dept. 3, York, Pa.

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!

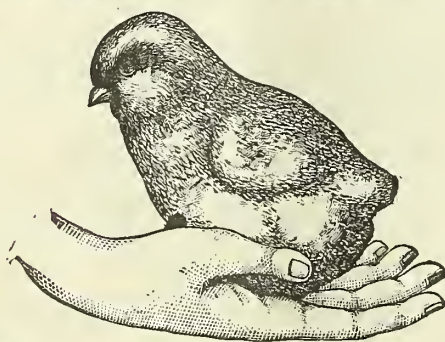
From fine birds of the best strains. Buff Rocks and Buff Wyandottes \$1.50 per 15. White Leghorn eggs \$1.00 per 15; \$4.00 per 100.

HENRY R. INGALLS, No. B, Nortonhill, N. Y.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

500 LAYING HENS bred for eggs. Eggs from best matings (free range) \$1.00 per 15; \$4.00 per 100. W. M. VREELAND, Rocky Hill, N. J.

WHITE P. ROCK EGGS. Prize-winning, vigorous stock; great layers of large brown eggs. Nice red eyes. \$2.00 per setting; three settings \$5.00. J. J. LYDON, Fruean Place and Highland St., Dorchester, Mass.

KEEP YOUR**CHICKENS**

Strong and healthy if you want the Pullets to lay when five months old. When hens lay eggs for hatching, mix in their food every other day,

Sheridan's Powder.

It strengthens the hens; you get more fertile eggs. Persons who succeed best with Poultry commence with little chicks; giving twice a week an even teaspoonful of Sheridan's Powder mixed with each quart of food, gradually increasing the dose. Sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail. Single pack 25c. Large can \$1.20. Six \$5.00. Exp. paid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

HANAFORD'S Wachusett Strain**White Wyandottes****AND R. I. Reds**

hatched in June and properly cared for, will lay in December. They have records of from 50 eggs in 53 consecutive days to 219 eggs per year. Farm grown, vigorous and healthy. Eggs \$1.00 per setting; \$2.00 for 30. Special low rate on 50 and 100 lots for balance of season. Correspondence solicited.

FRED. A. HANAFORD,

Alder Brook Poultry Farm, South Lancaster, Mass.

The Geo. H. Lee Co., agricultural chemists of Omaha, Neb. are so well and favorably known as makers of standard poultry and stock preparations that any article bearing their name can be depended on as sure to fulfill its maker's promises. The Lee Co. receive constantly most flattering testimonials, a few of which are given below. We feel sure our readers will be interested in noting what others say who have used and tested these goods. It will be noticed that the letters given below all bear recent dates and most of them are from parties who have used the Lee goods for several years.

Burlingame, Kan., March 4, 1901.

We have used Lee's Lice Killer and think it the best thing of the kind ever invented.

MISS OLIVE A. BARNES.

Wapello, Iowa, March 6, 1901.

Any second order to you is proof that I am satisfied. It's a good thing (Lee's Hog Remedy).

W. C. HERRICK.

Liberty, Mo., March 7, 1901.

I must acknowledge I have never had anything yet, since I have quit handling that, that has ever taken the place of Lee's Lice Killer. I have calls time and again and letters, not a few wanting the same.

MRS. ELLIS.

Elroy, Ill., February 22, 1901.

I have used your Lee's Lice Killer for two years, but last year I thought I would try some other kind, and I found out that the Lee's Lice Killer is ahead of all other lice killers.

MR. W. SEIDELL.

Mirroson, Iowa, February 8, 1901.

I have used your Lice Killer for two seasons, and I think it's the best I ever tried. Have had good success with my poultry for two years.

MRS. W. E. TOOGOOD.

In a recent letter Mr. Lee writes as follows: "We are in the business for keeps. We want every package we sell to sell others, and you know as we do that the only way to accomplish this is by seeing that every package is O. K. We have learned a few things about making lice killers in six years. We had a good thing at the start but a better one now, more uniform and thoroughly reliable. Our Hog Remedy, although only an infant, is a hummer. We have already sold over 20,000 25-pound pails and 100-pound boxes. Lee's Egg Maker and Chicken Medicine is going well; it is just what its name implies. It stimulates egg production and keeps the chicks and fowls thrifty and vigorous. It is simply a preparation of nature's forces to overcome artificial conditions, and insures at all times a proper supply of meat food, salt, herbs, condiments and other properties which fowls need but rarely get. The above goods are regularly advertised in these columns and can be bought from The Geo. H. Lee Co., Omaha, Neb. at which point their laboratories and factories are located, or from their eastern supply house, No. 8 Park Place, New York City. Please refer to their ad. on another page and write them for full particulars, mentioning this publication.

THIS PAPER will cost you only **Twenty-five Cents** for **TWELVE MONTHS.** Can you afford to do without it? We accept postage stamps in payment for it. Order at once, so as to get every issue.

We Guarantee 75 PER CENT FERTILE.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. Heavy layers; brown eggs. Short, blocky, vigorous. Eggs \$1.50 per 13; \$4.00 per 50; \$7.00 per 100.

PEKIN DUCKS. Extra large, short necks, deep keels, great layers. Eggs after April 1, \$1.00 per 11; \$3.00 per 50; \$5.00 per 100. Good breeders either variety \$2.00. Red Belgian Hares, pedigreed and non-pedigreed \$1.00 up. Green Cut Clover, Poultry Supplies, Circulars and Samples. **W. R. CURTISS & CO.,** (2) Ransomville, N. Y.